FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE CONDEMNS SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD291524 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Mecca--The General Secretariat of the Muslim World League has strongly condemned the blatant Soviet military intervention and the (?sweeping) communist aggression against (?Islamic) Afghanistan.

The General Secretariat, in a statement today, says that the aim of the continuation of implementing these vicious plans is to turn Muslim Afghanistan into a state revolving around a communist orbit. The statement appeals to the peoples and governments of the Islamic world and to the international organizations concerned to protest against this heinous crime for what it represents--disregard for moral values and international norms and the threat it embodies to the security of the region and whole world.

The Secretariat makes it clear that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan exposes Soviet methods of imposing communist ideology by terrorism, repression and destruction. It calls on the Islamic peoples and the world's peace-loving peoples to support the struggle of the Islamic Afghan people to preserve their Islamic identity and to (?regain) their right to life (?and freedom).

Secretary, Afghan Charge Meet

LD291810 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Jidda, 29 Dec--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Muslim World League, today met with the charge d'affaires of the Afghan Embassy in Jidda and expressed to him the concern of the Muslim World League and that of the Islamic countries in general over the current foreign interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. He described this intervention as a serious precedence in international relations.

Conference Scheduled

LD301250 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Mecca, 30 Dec--A conference of the Islamic nations in Southeast Asia and the Pacific area will be held in Kuala Lumpur between 10 and 13 January to discuss the conditions in the area following the escalation of communist activity there.

A responsible source at the Muslim World League has stated that the conference will discuss the question of Muslim minorities and the various subversive currents they are facing.

The source pointed out that the ministers of awqaf and Islamic affairs in the Arab and Muslim countries will attend the conference which will be held under the auspices of the Muslim World League. The secretary general of the league, Habib Chatti and the president of the Muslim World League, Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Harthan, will also attend the conference.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

NC281837 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to Arab World 1615 GMT 28 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, today received Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov.

Our correspondent has learned that the ambassador handed brother Abu 'Ammar a message from the Soviet leaders on the latest developments in the area.

ARAB LEAGUE STAND ON IRANIAN-U.S. CRISIS NOTED

JN282140 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 28 Dec 79 JN

[Text] The Arab League has called for support for the efforts being exerted by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to secure the release of the U.S. diplomats held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

At a press conference held in New York today, the Arab League UN observer said that the Arab League supports Iran's idea regarding the formation of an international committee to investigate the facts in the Iranian-U.S. crisis.

The Arab League UN observer criticized Israel's role in this crisis, saying: Israel is trying to benefit from this crisis by receiving more U.S. arms. The Arab observer said that Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman's visit to Washington confirms this.

QADDUMI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON U.S.-HELD PALESTINIAN

NC281817 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to Arab World 1630 GMT 28 Dec 79 NC

[Press conference held on 28 December by head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi--recorded]

[Excerpts] The PLO sees in the arrest of Ziyad Abu 'Ayn a serious precedent and an aggression against human rights and the right of all people to resist occupation in all its forms. President Carter claims that he is concerned about human rights, but there are several contradictions in the U.S. stand. For example, there is the case of the chief criminal, the shah of Iran, who killed tens of thousands of Iranian strugglers, who seized and squandered the people's wealth, and who put in jail tens of thousands. The Iranian Government demanded his extradition, but the United States refused to do so even though the shah is Iranian. Ziyad Abu 'Ayn is not Israeli; he is a Palestinian who carries Jordanian nationality. The United States has no right to hand him over to the Israeli occupation authorities.

The PLO denounces the U.S. decision to hand over Ziyad Abu 'Ayn to the Israeli occupation authorities and sees it as a violation of international charters and resolutions. The PLO holds the U.S. administration responsible for the consequences of this action. In explaining these facts to world public opinion in general and to American public opinion in particular, the PLO affirms that the United States continues to stand against the Palestinian people's national aspirations and to indulge in practices that do not serve the cause of peace and security in the Arab area. [passage indistinct]

BAHRAIN

SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNED

JN301507 Doha QNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 30 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 30 December--The State of Bahrain has expressed its denunciation of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

A statement issued by the Bahraini Foreign Ministry and transmitted by the GULF NEWS AGENCY today said that the Bahraini Government, in view of its membership in the United Nations and its belief in the UN principles, condemns all acts leading to one state's intervention in the affairs of another independent and sovereign state.

The statement expressed Bahrain's concern over the Soviet intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It condemned this intervention, which affects the security and stability in this region.

KUWAIT

KUWAIT REJECTS SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD291436 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1211 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait today rejected the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and declared its commitment, as an Islamic country, to the Afghan people, saying that such intervention will complicate the present situation in the Gulf and heighten tension.

An official spokesman said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, informed the Soviet ambassador here of Kuwait's categorical rejection of any interference in the affairs of another state, especially as such interference in the present circumstances, when several fires are ablaze, is getting closer to the security of the Gulf region and is likely to exacerbate the situation.

The spokesman said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad described the Soviet intervention, during a meeting he held with the ambassador at the latter's request, as something which will give strong justification to others to undertake military operations in any part of the world.

The spokesman added that Kuwait rejects the use of force whether by the Soviet Union or the United States and stresses its firm opposition to Soviet involvement in Afghanistan.

Shaykh Sabah, the spokesman went on, informed the ambassador: As a Muslim state, we are committed to the Islamic people of Afghanistan.

According to the spokesman, the Ambassador submitted a note from his government during the meeting explaining the reasons for the "Soviet assistance" to Afghanistan to show the extent of Moscow's commitment, legally and morally, to this intervention under the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 1978 and in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

The spokesman said that Kuwait had for humanitarian reasons sent relief by means of the Kuwaiti Red Crescent to the Afghan Refugees in Pakistan who are there as a result of the situation in their country.

The spokesman also said that Shaykh Sabah later met the U.S. ambassador, who explained to the Kuwaiti minister the pressures the U.S. Government is facing as a result of the continued detention in Tehran of the American hostages. He said that the minister reaffirmed to the U.S. ambassador what he had previously said to the Soviet ambassador on the need for the big powers and any other powers to arm themselves with patience, because what is of concern is the preservation of the lives of the hostages.

The spokesman said that Shaykh Sabah informed the U.S. ambassador that the protection of the hostages' lives could not be achieved by other than peaceful means.

The spokesman declared that Shaykh Sabah informed the U.S. ambassador that Kuwait "will not abandon its humane duty in this matter, especially through bilateral contacts." He was quoted as having said that the United Nations "is serious" through the Security Council and the other efforts about the release of the hostages.

He said that Shaykh Sabah had repeated a previous Kuwaiti proposal about the necessity for UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldhim to carry out direct endeavors with the Iranian Government without awaiting a mandate from the Security Council or awaiting the outcome of other contacts.

Shaykh Sabah was underlining in this the efforts being exerted by Pakistan Foreign Ministry Adviser Agha Shahi in this matter.

The spokesman said Shaykh Sabah expressed his (?belief) that Dr Waldheim, by carrying out such endeavors, "might help in removing the causes of the existing tension" created by the embassy crisis.

Denunciation Repeated

LD301314 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1218 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 30 December--Kuwait today reiterated its denunciation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and repeated its rejection of all forms of interference in the affairs of other countries by any country.

Following its weekly meeting today, the cabinet expressed its concern over the development in Afghanistan and stressed its solidarity with the Muslim Afghan people.

Minister of State for cabinet affairs and cabinet spokesman 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said that the cabinet meeting, which was presided over by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, "had expressed sympathy with the friendly Muslim people of Afghanistan and support for their right to determine the future of their country according to their own free will without any foreign intervention."

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah yesterday summoned the Soviet ambassador here to meet him and conveyed to him Kuwait's attitude.

Press Comment on Coup

ID290954 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[From the press review on events in Afghanistan]

[Text] Kuwait--Concerning developments in Afghanistan following the coup, AL-ANBA' said that the new prime minister is in fact an old communist like Taraki and Amin, but his predecessors seemed to have discovered that there was a difference between being an Afghan communist and a Soviet communist and therefore they had (?to go). The paper added that the latest Afghan coup tightens Moscow's grip on the neck of Kabul following the appearance of a strong religious opposition.

On the same topic, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM said that it is most likely that the Americans are now pleased because the blatant Soviet landing in Afghanistan serves as a green light to the American march on the Gulf region. The paper added: Therefore, it will not be surprising if tomorrow we see other aspects of the American military march, accompanied by voices invoking fear of the specter of communism, applauding, justifying or welcoming this march.

PAPER SAYS USSR'S AFGHAN EXPLOIT MAY HURT PALESTINIANS

ID301230 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 30 December--The Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today describes Soviet policy as "no different from that of the United States in its aggressive instincts, the desire for expansion and the looting of peoples."

Writing editorially, the paper demands that Afghanistan be prevented "from falling into the fold of the Soviet republics, from becoming yet one more of the countries devoured by the Soviet communists," as the paper puts it.

The paper expresses the belief that the Afghan question "will be the new issue preoccupying the area--a matter which will mean that the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian alliance will have a free hand in the Palestinian arena and will be able to take actions without fear."

PLANS FOR GULF SECURITY CONFERENCE DENIED

ID301315 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 30 December--Kuwait today denied that there was any plan for safeguarding the security of the Arab Gulf region and said that there was no intention of holding a meeting of foreign ministers of the Littoral States in the near future.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said after the cabinet's weekly meeting today that the Gulf countries were in constant consultations on matters of interest to them "and on all matters that would help the continuation of stability and security in the Gulf region and keep it away from all foreign influences and effects."

KUWAIT RAISES OIL PRICES BY 19 PERCENT

ID301240 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1213 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Kuwait today announced that it has raised the price of its oil by 19 percent so that the price of a barrel is now $25.50, retroactive to the first of last month.

The Minister of State for the Affairs of the Council of Ministers, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, said that the Council of Ministers today decided that the price of Kuwaiti oil will be $26 a barrel, minus $0.50 representing a qualitative difference. [as received] Husayn told journalists that the decision will be applied as of 1 November.

PDRY

ISMA'IL ON IMPORTANCE OF TREATY WITH USSR, U.S. 'MOVES'

ID291626 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Dec 79 ID/EA

[Summary] The Supreme People's Council today began its final session for 1979 with Presidium Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il in the chair. The council will discuss political developments at home and abroad since its last session, the council's action program for 1980, the draft plan for the second year of the Second 5-Year Plan, the draft plan for imports in 1980 and various reports on economic and social affairs abroad.

The session heard a report by Premier 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the current situation at home and abroad.

"On economic relations with the socialist countries, the brother premier noted in his report that several economic agreements, contracts and protocols had been signed toward the end of 1979. They included accords with the USSR, the GDR, Ethiopia and Algeria. He said that the promotion of our economic relations with the brother socialist countries confirmed our steady march toward strengthening and developing comradely relations with the socialist world and taking maximum advantage of their experience.

"In the portion of his report devoted to reviewing our country's recent foreign political activities, Premier 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that these activities had centered on the strengthening of the relations of cooperation and friendship between our country and sisterly friendly countries. The contacts established, and meetings held in this regard, had helped to raise Democratic Yemen's status and reputation at international level. They had also yielded fruitful results in the drive to strengthen the economic and technical cooperation between our country and abroad.

"He pointed out that the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by our country and the USSR had been warmly hailed by the masses of workers in both countries and by our people's brothers and friends in the Arab homeland, in the countries of the socialist camp and throughout the world as a whole. He stressed that the friendship and principles of internationalist solidarity linking our country with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist camp can objectively be regarded as the chief factors guaranteeing the fulfillment of democracy in our country and the consolidation of our national independence. In his report, Premier 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also stressed that this important treaty served the interests of the Soviet and Yemeni peoples and was not directed against anybody.

"In his report, Premier 'Ali Nabir Muhammad also reviewed the world situation and condemned U.S. moves in the Arabian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. He said that these moves were not aimed at the Iranian Revolution alone, but also at the revolutions in Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia and Afghanistan and the national liberation movements in the region.

"He said that the presence in these regions of U.S. warships and the moves, provocations and visits made to states in the region by officials of the U.S. administration with the aim of obtaining new military bases was regarded as a grave and direct threat to the sovereignty and independence of the peoples of the region."

QATAR

SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN DENOUNCED

JN301211 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 30 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 30 December--The State of Qatar has condemned the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and expressed its deep anxiety over the current serious events in that fraternal Islamic country.

Following is the text of the statement:

The State of Qatar is following the current serious events in Afghanistan with great anxiety. In denouncing the Soviet military intervention in the fraternal, Islamic country of Afghanistan, Qatar proceeds from its belief in UN principles: the need to respect the supremacy of the law; the need to conform to rules of international legitimacy; its objection to any acts that violate any of the principles of noninterference in other countries internal affairs and the exercise by the people of their natural rights in determining their fate in complete freedom; the need to ban aggression against the territories of others and harming their regional stability or independence; the need to resort to peaceful means when solving international disputes given that the use of any kind of violence, particularly armed force, constitutes a big danger that threatens world peace and upsets world security.

Proceeding from these principles, the State of Qatar believes that the only way to save the world from the dangers threatening civilization reside in an equal and complete commitment by all to the respect of these principles and rules in all circumstances, principles and rules which have been unanimously approved by the international community as being the safety valve and the highest authority to tackle international problems.

The State of Qatar calls on world leaders, particularly leaders of the big powers, to exert all their efforts to contain the current world crisis and to settle it through these exemplary means.

SAUDI ARABIA

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD291756 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 20 December--The Saudi Arabian Government has denounced the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, describing it as flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and a violation of international law and practices.

The Saudi Arabian Government said that this flagrant interference represents an act of aggression against the sovereignty of an independent state and contempt for the Afghan people's rights.

Saudi Papers

LD291000 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0520 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[From the Saudi press review on events in Afghanistan]

[Excerpts] The papers of the kingdom today condemned in their editorials the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and called for a halt to this blatant interference.

AL-JAZIRAH writes: Seeing that the communist regime in Kabul was being strangled and completely encircled by the Islamic Revolution, with its days and indeed hours numbered as a result of the struggle of the Muslim fighters against a regime which was alien to the faith of the Afghan Muslim people, Moscow planned direct military intervention to save what it could of it, invoking an agreement which it had signed with its agents in Kabul. It carried out a gigantic airlift to transport 6,000 soldiers and 3,500 experts together with their combat equipment. In this way it resolved the conflict between its agents in favor of those who were most loyal to the Kremlin leaders and obedient to their orders. The aim was to impose the communist ideology by force upon the whole region's countries, one after another, and to tighten the iron grip in the region most important to Soviet strategy.

The paper refers to the similarity of the justifications invoked by the Soviet Union for intervention in Afghanistan with those which accompanied intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Hungary in 1956.

AL-JAZIRAH says that the Soviet Union, after bitter experiences in Sudan in 1971, Somalia in 1977 and Chile in 1976, has decided to shed its reservations and go for a policy of direct military intervention in the internal affairs of independent states. It has begun to seize the smallest possible opportunity to assist its communist agents to attain power by means of coups, as happened in Ethiopia, adding that the Mengistu Haile Mariam regime in Ethiopia was the first after the Castro regime in Cuba to receive Soviet military support and help.

AL-MADINAH says that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has gone beyond all bounds and has become blatant. Soviet soldiers, officers and advisers in the Afghan Government, which is an agent of Moscow, now outnumber Afghan officials. The paper adds that the interests of the Afghan people have been cast aside and the Soviets have regard in Afghanistan only for their own selfish interests and their bestial and savage objectives in the forefront of which is striking at the Islamic faith of Afghanistan. In conclusion, the paper stresses that stability in that country will never be achieved unless the Afghan people feel, in the first place, secure in their Islamic faith, a matter which can only be achieved by stopping the blatant Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

AL-BILAD says Moscow has revealed its own real face in the events of Afghanistan and placed before the world the fact of its occupation of this Islamic country and of supporting the new regime after destroying its predecessor, which it accused of being an enemy of the people and of committing crimes against them.

The paper--while pointing an accusing finger toward Moscow--adds that the situation requires an urgent call to th states of the Islamic world and the West to support the Muslim people of Afghanistan in facing the communist occupation. AL-BILAD expresses the hope that the events in Afghanistan will serve as an incentive to the forces of good to rise in support of the Afghan people, who are struggling against a destructive invasion.

'UKAZ emphasizes that what has happened in Afghanistan confirms the world role played by the Soviet Union by means of force, violence and terror in subjugating peoples to its domination, in subduing them and divesting them of their religious faith, and in making the task of exploiting them easier and making it easier to cause them to march in its orbit and to carry out its plans. The paper says that the coup in Afghanistan, which occured with Russian complicity, suggests that the Soviet Union has moved to a new phase which is based on the dispatch of soldiers and military advisers to those states which fall for it, having been content in the past with inciting classes against one another, sowing seeds of hatred and creating agents who were used to cause instability and then seize power.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS AFGHAN COUP, ISLAMIC RESISTANCE

LD292107 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

["News and Comment" feature by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The news: A communist group has seized power in Afghanistan [words indistinct] Soviet forces which helped directly in [words indistinct].

The comment: [passage indistinct] Babrak Karmal staged his coup the day before yesterday with the direct support of the Soviet forces. This increased the chaos which has been reigning over the country since the communist elements assumed office and brought miseries to the country [words indistinct]. As stated by a British paper, the Soviets have evidently repeated what they did in Czechoslovakia in 1968 to subjugate it to their direct authority.

Observers, however, see a major difference between what happened in Czechoslovakia and what is happening now in Afghanistan, in the light of the growing Islamic resistance to the communist regime. This will make matters more serious and more complex for the Soviets and those who support them in Afghanistan.

This is because the Islamic resistance is taking place under the banner of Islam, which makes it impossible for any regime with ideas contrary to the beliefs of the Muslim Afghan people to find a foothold in Afghanistan; the Afghan people's adherence to Islam conflicts with communism and its objectives.

Further Commentary

LD301747 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Hashim Abduh Hashim commentary]

[Text] After less than 3 years of gradual infiltration, the USSR discovered that it has been unable to destroy the Afghan Muslim people's adherence to their Islamic faith as a spiritual guide and a way of life. After unceasing attempts to spread communist ideology and to bolster pro-Soviet regimes in Muslim Afghanistan, the USSR failed to shake the Afghan Muslim people's faith or persuade them to abandon their Islamic convictions and accept in their place all sorts of ideologies and atheistic thoughts and unreligious systems and legislations.

The Afghani people took a fierce stand in defense of their noble history and in strengthening of their deep-rooted links with the Islamic nation despite the huge distances that separate them from it.

Communism could not succeed in confronting the Muslim Afghan people who believe in God, and who have adopted Islam as a faith and a way of life. Thus it brought into Afghanistan its striking forces to kill and challenge a people who did not weaken in the face of threats and temptations which failed to attract them away from their faith.

The USSR has come to Afghanistan, but not to defy the will of the Afghan Muslim people alone but also to defy all international traditions and practices and to impose its influence and, indeed, to shed the blood of the Muslim people.

Is there any greater violation of peoples and traditions than what is now taking place before the very eyes of the world?

As it faces this new threat, together with the rest of the world, the Islamic nation realizes the nurerous sinister intentions that lie behind this intervention. What stability can there be in this world? What rights can be safeguarded, and what legitimacy can be respected; and, indeed, what sovereignty can the United Nations or anyone else protect after all this horrible infringement on the will, rights and sovereignty of a people whose only crime in the eyes of the USSR is that they refuse communism as a faith and declare war on everything other than Islam so that they may preserve their absolute faith in God and his affiliation with the Islamic nation in feelings, thoughts, actions and attitude?

UAE

UAE SCORES SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

JN301251 Doha QNA in Arabic 1245 GMT 30 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 December--The UAE today announced its denunciation of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. A responsible source in the Foreign Ministry said that the UAE denounces the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, considering it a blatant intervention in the domestic affairs of the Afghan Muslim people that forcibly prevents this people from exercising their right to choose the rule that suits them.

The source added that this intervention is also a blatant violation of human rights and the principles of international law. While rejecting this intervention, the UAE affirms its commitment to support the Afghan Muslim people's right to free self-determination.

AS-SADAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO OCTOBER MAGAZINE

NC291150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 29 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 December--President Anwar as-Sadat has affirmed that Egypt is prepared to grant facilities to the U.S. forces if the United States wants to defend all the Gulf states. He said that these states are jellylike entities incapable of standing on their feet and incapable of defending themselves; they are incapable of standing because they have neither roots nor depth.

President as-Sadat stressed that this is not a defamation of anyone; it is the truth. He said: We Arabs do not know the truth because we are courteous in everything at the expense of the truth.

He affirmed that with the requisites of harmony, calmness, nobility, patience and tolerance Egypt is going ahead to improve welfare for its descendants, saying: There is no good in a people who were insulted and do not relatiate, who were defeated and do not avenge, who were broken up and do not triumph after that. We tried wars and today we proceed with peace.

The president asked what others can do with their gold that weighs as much as the pyramids and their dollars that are as numerous as our grains of sand. It is not dollars that build peoples. Dollars build many other things for the sons of these entities, which I refrain from mentioning out of my belief that what we possess is more lasting and greater.

In an interview published in the Sunday edition of the weekly OCTOBER magazine, President as-Sadat said that Egypt's relations with these entities, the so-called states, must be reconsidered at such a level, weight and size while we take into consideration their abuses of Egypt--the elder Arab state with the oldest culture, stability and continuity in achieving peace.

Following is the text of the interview which President as-Sadat granted to Anis Mansur, chief editor of the weekly OCTOBER magazine:

Question: We give the months or years through which we live several names and we do not know if a period of time has ended and another period has begun. We do not know if it is precise to use words such as the beginning, the end and the beginning, when discussing broad and deep events affecting this area of the world. Some would say it is another Balkan area; that is, several **staelets** exist close together and subsequently far apart also. There are those who say that we are coming to another Vietnam or that the Crusades are continuing and that this time the high tide is Islam, not Christianity. Due to the many broad expressions we simply give to very complex situations around us, the people are no longer capable of following and attempting to understand events, or knowing exactly what is happening in the world or in the Middle East or the Arab East. Are we really nearing the end of one phase and the beginning of a new one? And where is the beginning? Mr President, in the final months of last year and the first months of this year you were satisfied with outlining what had happened and what would happen. It was a sort of "labor", the strong pain before giving birth. Do you still prefer this term or have changes occurred that make it necessary to seek other more appropriate expressions?

Answer: One should not despair of understanding the difficulties of the international situation and the Middle East situation. If we understand them we should find a full expression for them. In all cases, we are trying to make expressions hold meaning. There are no precise expressions in politics or literature. Other sciences, such as mathematics, have such great characteristics. Nevertheless, let us try. I have found myself in this position several times. I believe that searching for a suitable expression is part of defining the meaning and concentrating the emotions. Let us go back to the word "labor" in our Arab world. It is true that the Arab states have been shaken and did not move, or when they moved they revolved in an empty circle, beginning and ending with attacking Egypt.

This stand in itself was indicative of inability and impotence while the whole world is changing and Egypt is going ahead, achieving peace through negotiations and through civilized methods of solving the problems of nations.

So that no one can accuse the Arab states of doing nothing, they are moving among themselves: The presidents and ministers move from one capital to the next, the big doors close behind them, the mouths open, the pockets are filled and the tone of the attack on Egypt rises. The Attack on Egypt becomes boring repetition. If Egypt progresses one inch, their tongues grow longer by two inches, until the rejectionist capitals become entangled and have one tongue.

The problem of the Arab states has been and still is that they must draw close to each other in order to be stronger in facing Egypt, or to substitute for Egypt in war and in imposing peace by force or imposing power by peace. Therefore, Syria and Iraq have announced there is strength in unity between the two Ba'th Party wings--the Syrian vanguard Ba'th and the Iraqi leading Ba'th. The Arab states were to wait for this unity, which is a substitute for Egypt, and keep quiet about the Syrian occupation forces in Lebanon, and about the annihilators of the Palestinians there, too. Isn't Syria seeking a unity with Iraq that is better than its unregretted unity with Egypt! Therefore, let everyone swallow his tongue until the unity is achieved. Has it been achieved? Not all. It has not and it will not be achieved, because the disputes, complexes and hatred between Iraq and Syria cannot be resolved, and all the details are known.

The rejectionists then held a conference in Baghdad, another conference in Tunis and secret conferences in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf statelets. The aim behind this and everything else is to assure the Arabs that if Egypt disappears from the scene the Arab nation will lose nothing, and if Egypt decides to do things its way it must be punished by having its people "starve"--although there is much illusion in this word. It is not true that Egypt was living off the Arabs, and it is not true that without the Arabs it will die. However, the illusion and hatred against Egypt have blinded them and brought their mad dreams to the surface.

Very quickly the hopes of the Arab states received a setback. No agreement, detente or unity has taken place. The rejectionist states began rejecting each other, and one began exposing the other. We heard ridiculous threats even from Kuwait. We heard and learned of what took place between Algeria and Morocco, between Libya and Tunisia, and between Libya and Saudi Arabia. The other Gulf states are being smothered by the dirt which the Saudi bull is kicking in all directions--and it is not clear for Saudi Arabia in what direction.

Should we rejoice at the misfortunes of the Arab nation? By God, no. They are brothers. We are Muslim Arabs. We feel hurt by what has befallen the Arab nation at their hands. The words of one of our old Arab poets are still true: envy was in the hearts of people in the past; and it is still in the hearts of people and nations today. I see no useful medicine to heal the hearts suffering from this disease. Therefore, the disease will stay a long time unless something significant happens, and I see this as remote.

However, what is surprising--and my surprise is boundless--is that the tongues of the Arabs have become frozen over an old expression, which is Arab solidarity. I got tired of discussing this empty expresion, but the Arabs have not. The Arabs have never been in agreement. The Arabs have never been united--not even once. Credit goes to God and to King Faysal and the coordination between us in preparation for the October War, which gave the Arabs victory over themselves before giving them victory over Israel. I want just one fair Arab to show me this solidarity, concurrence or Arab agreement on any plan or program.

The Arabs have agreed only on one thing--to vilify Egypt and its people. I wish this agreement had benefited someone or made Israel withdraw one inch from the Golan Heights, the West Bank or Jerusalem. Therefore, foreign historians have a right to play on words because of their confusion in the face of these Arabs. This confusion makes us ridiculous, because this means that what they see has no parallel in history, although history repeats itself in different forms and frameworks. Why? Because human nature is the same. In their struggle for freedom the peoples follow similar courses--except in the Arab world.

There is no hope that the Arabs will do something. Events must force them to do something else. This is the birth which will come in 1980 after the difficult labor at the end of last year and throughout this year.

In order to see more clearly, we must get rid of many of the political courtesies. Let us be very candid with ourselves. Are these Arab states in the Gulf genuine states? Their presence at the United Nations does not indicate that they are states; it indicates that they have become states in suspect and strange circumstances. These states are jellylike entities which can neither stand on their feet nor defend themselves. They cannot stand on their feet because they are without roots and depth. This is no defamation of anyone; this is the truth. We, the Arabs, do not know the truth because we use courtesies in everything at the expense of the truth. Therefore, if a new birth takes place, it must include these small entities.

Question: Therefore, whence come the winds of change blowing on these small entities and on the entire area? The Arab states' rejection of Egypt has been a self-rejection. They have not rejected Egypt but have rather deprived themselves of being with Egypt. We Egyptians have no need to say constantly that Egypt has done this and that, or that without Egypt this or that would not have happened, even though it is our right to say such a thing. This is not arrogance or boastfulness but represents a fact which we do not need to wave in front of our faces and the faces of others. Shall we stop boasting of this and teach our coming generations to be modest in claiming their rights against false accusations and repeated insults? We dislike arrogance. We also dislike begging from the fraternal countries. This is the dilemma that is tormenting us.

Answer: But it is also unfair that Egypt should not be given its due. We are not speaking about modern Egypt but about Egypt throughout the ages. When we say that Egypt is the mother of civilizations, we are not disdaining those who have no history. When we say that a civilization needs a permanent breeding ground, we are not undermining the artificial entities which British and French imperialism created in the past, but are expressing a fact. We are teaching our generations to know the truth with politeness and learn history with modesty. Thus we are not confusing modesty with humility. Humility is not the character of a civilized nation. We are the sons of the greatest civilization. For this harmony, calmness, nobility, patience, and tolerance are the Egyptian character.

With all these traits we are going ahead in achieving welfare for our generations. There is no good in a people who were insulted and do not retaliate, who were defeated and do not avenge and who were broken up and do not triumph afterward. What can the others do with their gold that weighs as much as the pyramids and their dollars that are as numerous as our grains of sand? It is not dollars that build peoples. Dollars build many other things for the sons of these entities, which I refrain from mentioning out of my belief that what we possess is more lasting and greater.

What is happening in Egypt is the beginning of change for the entire Arab nation. There is legality in Egypt, where the citizen respects himself and his country and where he is assured about his future. All the world respects the Egyptian citizen and opens its arms to him. The oil and water that gush from the ground between his hands and feet and the return of Arab land to him day after day--this is not a gain for Egypt alone but for the Arab people and not for the Arab government. The Arab governments have been embarassed by the permanent constitution in Egypt, embarassed by the democracy and the multiparty system and embarassed by the stability and harmony between the people and their leadership and between Egypt's dreans and its reality.

If this is a great and certain gain for the Arab people, it is an immense loss for the dictatorial and tribal regimes and governments in the Arab world. This is because what is happening in Egypt has exposed the despotic regimes which claim to advocate justice and freedom and which fill the mouths of terrorists with gold. These totalitarian regimes have committed a crime against the Palestinian people. They have not respected them as a people but have made them a group of terrorists and saboteurs. They have given gold and encouraged them to disagree. These regimes have not been satisfied with the perdition of the Palestinians but have made different sorts of perdition and price for every sort.

Question: [Passage indistinct] Man does not have to shout and threaten. Does this stem from the tranquil Egyptian temperament or from your own unique temperament, which is not cold blooded, for after all you did take part in a revolution. In both cases [presumably Egyptian and Iranian revolutions] a strong resentment existed. Furthermore, how do you view the joy expressed by many Muslims with Khomeyni's revolution?

Answer: Khomeyni's revolution at first stunned the whole world. After all, Khomeyni is about 80 and was living in exile for 16 years, and despite this he succeeded in whipping millions of Iranians into action from afar and in bringing out their resentment year in and year out so that, in the end, the shah was unable to stay on any longer.

Revolutions are like nature's storms: They cleanse the atmosphere. So nobody is blaming the revolution. The blame is on the shoulders of those who carried out the revolution.

It is certain that the United States asked the shah to get out. The shah says as much in his memoirs. However, those who are passing judgment on the shah and Khomeyni assert that the revolution was a foregone conclusion. Henry Kissinger [words indistinct] to the shah together with Nixon when they returned from Russia. Kissinger, who is extraordinarily intelligent, realized he was facing a man who was finished. Therefore, Kissinger diagnosed Iran's illness as stemming from the shah's wish to push Iran into the 20th century, exactly as Khomeyni has pushed it back into the 10th century. Neither the shah nor Khomeyni was satisfied with the reality in Iran, so one of them leaped forward and the other leaped backward, and the Prophet's saying about the man who rides his horse to death applies to both the shah and Khomeyni. What happens is that the horse will die and the man will not reach his destination.

Kissinger realized that the situation in Iran was at an anxious stage. He distinguished two kinds of anxiety; the one in Iran and the other in Japan. The shah wanted to develop Iran intensively but the Iranians were not yet ready for such development. The shah was quicker than his backward people and more advanced. Thus a chasm opened between the shah and his people, which in turn led to anxiety among the people and their longing for other political formulas which might save them from the labyrinth into which the shah had taken them in the name of intensive development. The anxiety in Japan, on the other hand, is psychological and is embodied in the anxiety of those who are capable of developing versus the anxiety of those who are carrying out the development. Their problem is that they are rushing things, and despite the fact that Japan has developed rapidly, this development falls short of the people's expectations and hence their anxiety stems from the fact that they are unable to realize their dreams.

It is too early to know the full facts behind what actually happened: Whether the shah got out by himself or was ousted, or whether he was ousted by the Americans or by the ayatollah. However, what is certain is that Iran has disgorged its emperor for nationalistic reasons.

As a man who has practiced politics ever since youth, I am aware of the people's rights and the tasks of their leaders. At the same time, I know where the people must stop and who must draw the line in order to make the people stop so as to safeguard the enormous wealth they inherited. The difference between the shah and Ayatollah Khomeyni is very simple and very traditional: The shah views might as justice and Khomeyni views justice as might. However, when Khomeyni disguised himself in the shah's dress and started accepting what he had previously rejected and when he furthermore proclaimed himself to be infallible, then I could only disagree with him and pity Iran for Khomeyni's arrogance and haughtiness. Iran after the shah is still rich. Its petroleum revenues amount to $10 million per hour. However, should the demonstrations in the streets go on for 2 years and should the people stop working and the students stop learning and should production cease completely, then this will spell Iran's destruction, which would not be very wise. This is madness and madness is not what Islam is all about--and Khomeyni has anointed himself as the sage and authority of Islam. These words are not linguistic synonyms but sublime grades in the Shi'ite creed. The authority is the awaited mahdi, who is followed by a man of jurisprudence who, in turn, is followed by Imam Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, who is followed by Ayatollah Al-'Uzma Kazem Shari'at-Madari and so on.

Petroleum does not possess Iranian nationality; it is the fuel of Western civilization and is exchanged for the thousands of millions of dollars on which Iran is living and which it is receiving from the United States, Europe and Japan.

As a Muslim, I wished the Iranian Revolution success, for there is no religion greater than Islam and nothing is more wonderful than its teachings; I will not go further into this. If someone wants to abolish corruption, spread love and proclaim justice, then who will not salute him and wish him every success in his mission? However, the Iranian Revolution has gone off the track, deviated and gone berserk, and then Khomeyni abandoned the revolution or perhaps it was the revolution that abandoned him. Many experienced men offered their advice, which he rejected out of hand. No one knows whether Khomeyni's silence over the blood that has been spilled has tempted the people to persevere in their deeds, whether this silence was an encouragement to settle old scores, or whether the masses want only one leader so they have taken to murdering all those around him in order to be left with only one imam.

The revolution, which is the result of many factors, is also a prelude to more interlinked events. The revolution against the shah led to the revolution against the imam, who appeared to the people as though he was the new shah. This is why the revolution was renewed against him.

In the cassettes he sent from his exile, Khomeyni advocated that the people have the right to rule themselves and that the rule should not be confined to one family or tribe. This is why the minorities are now demanding to rule themselves by themselves. There are many minorities in Iran. There are the Kurdish Sunnites, Arabs, Baluchistanis, Turkomanis and Azerbaijanis. These minorities combined constitute two-thirds of the Iranian people.

Instead of uniting behind the imam, the Iranian people have stood behind him demanding more imams; in other words, there are many imams in Iran now. Imam Khomeyni should have stressed that he was the one and only imam. As a result of this, stray bullets were fired to kill the other imams and the revolution began devouring itself. Demonstrations are being staged in the streets and the workers do not produce. The chain has been broken, as they say, and the thread which held the people in one rank in their animosity to the shah has been torn. Indeed, the people have distributed their enmity and hatred between Khomeyni and the shah.

This means that what Khomeyni won quickly, he has lost even more quickly. Khomeyni has undermined the revolution of the Iranian people. He has even opened the way for more violent actions against him or for a civil war or wars among various ethnic groups. When a state is fragmented, it needs someone to forcibly unite it. It is not often that such a domestic fragmentation escapes foreign interference. Such interference could come from the Soviet Union, for example. The border between Iran and the Soviet Union is more than 2,000 miles long. What has Khomeyni achieved for his people other than expelling the shah?

Question: There is talk about the post-Khomeyni era, which is based on the supposition that the revolution has erupted and burned Iran and its surrounding area and that the role of Khomeyni himself has ended. The revolution is a violent earthquake. Edifices have cracked in places one would not have dreamed of. Therefore, the revolution is heading toward its fall.

Does your excellency the president not see that the Iranian Revolution has taken on a new quality? It is the shortest great revolution in history and it is older than its makers Ayatollah Ruhollah Khoemyni and others. For these reasons, Khomeyni deserves respect. If there have been mistakes, we do not yet know precisely the reasons for them. We have no definite information but we read what the parties to the conflict say. Each party accuses the other and the Iranian people are the victim or the truth is the victim in the end.

Answer: If Khomeyni had died immediately after he arrived in Iran, he would have had all the credit for this revolution and would have become a legend, or the Iranian people would have worshipped him and would thus have deviated from true Islam. God wished Islam well when he allowed Khomeyni to live to exhibit all evils of mankind in himself and provide a strong motive for the Iranian people to look for a substitute to replace him. From a historical point of view, I consider that Khomeyni has already disappeared and that the people have now emerged on the scene to toy with the power, security and future of Iran.

However, the effects of this revolution might go beyond the Iranian borders because Shi'ites live in all the Gulf states, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon. Khomeyni responded to the feelings of the Shi'ites in the Gulf. The first thing he did was to lay claim to Bahrain, where the majority of the population are Shi'ites and Iranians. Bahrain was under Iranian rule throughout the 18th century and half of the 19th century. The Shi'ites moved in all the Gulf states and in Kuwait, which refused to shelter Khomeyni when the shah deported him but allowed Iranians to spread Persian carpets at the airport when the shah visited Kuwait. It was said at the time that the value of these carpets amounted to $3 million.

In Syria, a Shi'ite government rules a Sunnite majority. There are 1 million Shi'ites in Lebanon. All these Shi'ites looked to Imam Khomenyi for deliverance. In other words, they asked him to deliver them by their joining Iran. The states in the Gulf always lived in a state of permanent fear that Iran was the master of the Gulf regardless of whether Iran was a Persian Empire or an Islamic Republic.

What happened in the Gulf was a direct result of the Iranian Revolution--an Islamic revolution against corruption, the peak of which was the shah. He was not the only shah in the Gulf. The Shi'ites in all Arab countries were stirred up. The reactions varied. Iraq settled its problems with the shah, but it fears the Shi'ites as well as the stirring up of the Kurdish minorities in the north. Therefore, Iraq is now inciting the Arab oil field workers in Iran.

The Gulf states banned demonstrations in support of Khomeyni and expelled a large number of Iranian families. Kuwait deported Khomeyni's relatives. The Gulf states turned against the Shi'ites: They restricted their movement and adopted security measures to protect against their plots, although Iranian millionaires control trade in the Gulf.

The far-reaching effects of the Iranian Revolution enter into our calculations. Even if Khomeyni can undermine everything through violence, through his stubbornness and through his claim to virtue, he cannot restore the cracked edifices to their prerevolution position.

To those who claim that it makes no difference whether Khomeyni lives or dies because the revolution has achieved its long-term aims, I say that the political seismologists have recorded a violent earthquake, the epicenter of which was the holy city of Qom. If some seismologists did not record this earthquake, then it is because they were destroyed by its severity, and their destruction is definite proof of the violence of the political, social and religious tremor.

Question: The Iranian people are being blamed for the detention of 50 U.S. hostages despite the fact that this action is nothing but a continuation of the hostile attitude toward the United States, which supported the shah and brought him to power more than once. The Iranian people could do nothing but strike directly at the United States and stop the shipment of petroleum bound for it. In this, they are sharing the punishment with the United States. The Iranian people are actually following the teachings of the Shi'ites, who flagellated themselves in sorrow over the assassination of Imam 'Ali, Imam al-Hasan and Imam al-Husayn. Isn't this action a continuation of the familiar violent reaction in all revolutions? Isn't it an airing of a general annoyance with the United States? Doesn't it imply a sound understanding of the U.S. inability to do anything to Iran even if it were to kill the 50 hostages? The Iranians murdered U.S. officers and envoys during the regime of the former shah.

Answer: The students could have killed and can still kill the hostages--and do more. But what would the result be, and who would pay the price? What do we see in the world now? No state will accept its envoys' being held as hostages for any reason. Iran has lost the world's support because of its decision to detain the U.S. hostages. The entire world considered this action to be a violation of the internationally recognized diplomatic immunity. Every envoy is an ambassador of his country; in other words, he is the eye and ear of his country.

The United Nations, the Security Council and the International Court of Justice have condemned the Iranian action. All Americans are now standing behind President Carter. Perhaps Khomeyni unintentionally deserves President Carter's gratitude because he has helped Carter in an issue which has made the American people support him and allow him to do whatever he wants. This confirms the view that Khomeyni is a man of religion and not a politician, although I doubt very much that what he orders or keeps silent about has any connection with Islam, which calls for mercy and love. The hostages are innocent and guilty of nothing.

It is odd that some American scholars and filmmakers should imagine themselves as hostages. I recall that the American writer Mary McCarthy wrote a story entitled "Beasts and a Secret Mission." In the story, some Americans embarked on a mission to investigate the atrocities that the shah committed in Iran in 1957. They traveled on a plane together with some art dealers and their plane was hijacked and they were taken hostages.

There was also a film about some Americans who went to help a tribe that lived in the mountains of Iran to attain autonomy. They fell into the hands of the Iranian secret police. To release them, the police demanded that they be exchanged for Marlon Brando and Elizabeth Taylor. The same thing is happening now, but the Iranians demand that the shah be handed over to them dead or alive. The shah is a sick man and cannot find a place to die. God be praised, it is as if the holy verse that says "Of no profit to me has been my wealth" applies to him.

It is very strange indeed that one of the ayatollahs should ask the wife of the shah to kill her husband and should say that the hostages will be released if she does so. Another ayatollah has had a more humanitarian inspiration. He appealed to the Iranian crown prince to kill his parents, saying that the royal family will be fully pardoned if the crown prince does this. Is it a teaching of islam to ask a wife to kill her sick husband or ask a son to kill his parents?

Question: Don't you believe that is is premature to expect drastic changes in the Arab area because of what happened in Iran? We have only heard about demonstrations that were quelled and families who were expelled. There only appears to be apprehension and anxiety. If it were true that the Iranian Revolution had been a successful model, thrones would have collapsed, tribes would have dispersed and gallows would have been erected wherever Shi'ites live. Are these anticipated events still in the early stage of labor prior to birth?

Answer: I choose one event, which will be followed by more serious events: the incident in Saudi Arabia. The entire world was surprised by the simultaneous attack on the Great Mosque and the royal family, which took place during the month of Muharram and during the pilgrimage season. In other words, several forbidden things were violated simultaneously. Eight hundred million Muslims and billions of people throughout the world were astonished, but over what?

No one expected that such a thing could happen in Saudi Arabia. In the people's eyes, Saudi Arabia was a byword for security, stability, prosperity, justice and peace. No one knew about the difference between the people of Najd and those of Hijaz, or between the thousand of princes and the ordinary citizens in the south and the east. Saudi Arabia adopted a traditional policy, which was that it should not become a party to any dispute but would come in the end as the overriding crown on every head, protected by its wealth and the holy shrines in its land.

However, after King Faysal's death, Saudi Arabia decided to become a party and tried and tried to become a leader of the Arab nation. It had to pay a high price for this post in which it got involved.

At the Baghdad conference, the Saudis were very fearful and panic-stricken when Hafiz al-Asad threatened to eliminate them in their bedrooms. The Saudis were forced to buy their lives, and they paid.

Saudi Arabia also committed the same mistakes that the shah committed. The gap between the rulers and the people widened, and it didn't help that is was the ruling family that founded the state, built palaces and roads and gave dinners.

Suddenly, people who were 100 percent Saudis occupied the Great Mosque. They had prepared for their act for months, during which time they stored weapons, ammunition and food in the Mosque. They also acted in Al-Madinah and Riyadh. They wanted to take the king and the princes hostage, but the king did not attend [prayers at the mosque] for health reasons, while the crown prince was in Tunis. It is clear that these revolutionaries fully believed in what they did. They swore not to inform on others despite whatever pressure they might be subjected to later.

It was said that one of them declared himself to be the awaited mahdi. In other words, they were Shi'ites, but it is certain that they were Sunnis--some from the tribes of Najd, and some from the tribes of Hijaz.

Firearms were used, walls were destroyed and blood was shed. The entire Saudi royal family trembled for the first time in 50 years. No one had imagined that such a thing would happen. However, such a thing was to be expected. Problems are still rife in eastern Saudi Arabia, where there are Shi'ite Saudis. The majority of ARAMCO's workers are Shi'ites who have staged many demonstrations and protests in the past 20 years. Moreover, in the past few years they have distributed leafets in mosques and in cars.

Question: We are facing a situation that might be described as heralding an Islamic tide. Its aim, however, is political, and therefore political commentators prefer to use the term "the crescent of crisis" or the "crisis belt" to describe the area that stretches from Morocco to Indonesia through all the Islamic countries--Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Soviet republics along the Iran border. We anticipated an Islamic upsurge. However, the West is alarmed, which explains its unending astonishment at what is happening and the publication of a large number of books that are trying to get to the bottom of this new Islam, which had been considered to be dormant by some people. However, Islam is wide awake and in full possession of the world's energy and gold resources. Islam has the power to stay and to cause anxiety to the Christian West.

If we return to the labor pain theory of 1979, which precedes the birth of 1980, we will not necessarily discover that next year is the year of birth. The Islamic countries might well renounce Iranian narrow-mindedness, Afghan Marxism and the Syrian-Iraqi ideology, and so we will return to a new version of the situation that existed in the Balkans before World War I. Therfore, 1979 will be the peak which will precede a difficult birth.

Answer: No. I cite two very important events that I consider to be the definite beginning of what I very clearly predict: the U.S. hostages incident and the attack on the Holy Mosque.

The U.S. hostages incident has created an entirely new reality, while the attack on the Holy Mosque has shaken the foundations of the Saudi family forever--despite the campaign of silence over what occurred as well as the attempts to endow it with a crazy religious hue and put the lid on its political implications.

Concerning the U.S. hostages, this is an attack against the United States, because the embassy is U.S. territory. As for the 50 U.S. hostages, they are equivalent to the rest of the American people. America has been severely insulted, and Americans are up in arms demanding a very cruel revenge. The U.S. administration has been empowered by the angry American people to take whatever steps it deems necessary.

However, the United States cannot strike at Iran without a prior agreement with its allies and friends. It would be illogical for the United States to fight Iran and therby involve all the Western countries, which either have investments in Iran or are getting their oil supplies from it. Therefore, the United States must get the agreement of its allies.

Even the Soviet Union supported the United States at the International Court of Justice. The United States has been prudent all along. It froze Iran's assets, imposed an economic and naval blockade against Iran, and moved its fleets to the Arab Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. The U.S. position, with international support, might develop into something more violent.

However, the dangerous implication of this situation is that the United States has transcended its Vietnam complex. Its defeat in Vietnam and the 70,000 U.S. soldiers who were killed there contributed to its losing everything it gained in World War II.

As Kissinger says in his memoirs, the most grievous loss sustained by the United States was that of self-confidence--and here it has suffered a double loss. This is because its allies and friends in the West have felt that although the United States is indeed wealthy and really powerful, it is unable to adhere to the principles of peace and international balance and cannot rescue its allies in every spot in the world.

In the wake of the Vietnam complex, Americans felt that it was imperative for the United States not to be the sentinel of peace throughout the world. This is what U.S. President [name indistinct] announced at the turn of the 19th century; that is, God did not empower the American people to play the role of global policeman.

Many people demanded that the United States withdraw into its own shell. However, the McCarthy complex, which had swept over the United Sta'es and had upheld the slogan of catch a communist, prompted the United States to enter Vietnam to fight a dishonorable battle in the forests and swamps. Vietnam was the "smallest hell" known to man.

However, the new position or new reality that has been born is that, after having rid itself of the Vietnam complex, it is incumbent upon the United States to maintain a presence in this area. This presence makes it imperative for the United States to see to it that the Vietnam issue is not repeated. This presence is dictated by Western civilization, which is based on the oil imported from this area. Therefore, it is inevitable for the United States to defend its honor with its own power and also to protect human civilization. No one throughout the entire Western world would hesitate to back the United States in its defense of the war factories and equipment it has deployed in the NATO countries in the course of its confrontation with the Soviet Union.

In 1956, Britain made Eden declare that his country would wage war in defense of the oil wells. At that time, Britain was still present east of Suez and the pound sterling was the leading currency.

This new state of affairs has been created by Imam Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. Furthermore, the Gulf states are now haunted by fear generated from within their own countries. This is the new state of affairs. The Gulf states need someone to protect them. Therefore, to whom will they turn to defend them from their own rebellious sons? Will the Gulf states, for instance, turn to Iraq? Will they turn to Iran, which is a source of worry in the area?

Therefore, it is inevitable for these states to ask the United States to help them help themselves. Will the Gulf states be frightened of Iraq and thus refrain from making such a request of the United States? Didn't Saudi Arabia ask for American planes to fly in the kingdom's airspace when the Iranian Revolution erupted? Didn't Saudi Arabia parade its armed forces before the shaykhs and amirs of the Gulf to affirm to them that it is capable of defending everybody? These things happened prior to the attack on the Holy Mosque.

Didn't a Saudi amir announce that he would not allow any big state to intervene to protect the Gulf? What is his position now that his country is unable to protect itself from itself?

Egypt stands constantly prepared to grant facilities to the U.S. forces if they want to defend all those Arab countries.

Question: The reason for Soviet activities in the area is not completely clear to us. Could it be that the Americans are still suffering from the complex of intervention, as they did in Vietnam, or could it be that the Arabs have concealed some mistakes at the summit conferences? Could it be that the Arabs' disturbances and inability to adopt decisions are what tempted the Soviet Union to exploit this political paralysis? The Soviet Union was decisive in the Horn of Africa, the Indian Ocean, Ethiopia, Libya and Yemen.

Answer: It is a combination of all these reasons. North and South Yemen have committed themselves to a treaty with the Soviet Union. During the hostages' crisis, North Yemen concluded a contract with the Soviet Union to supply it with weapons. The United States, without asking Congress, had decided to give about $400 million worth of weapons and ammunition to North Yemen. The United States and Saudi Arabia were surprised to find out that North Yemen was in possession of Soviet weapons. North and South Yemen became close and started to threaten the security of Saudi Arabia. It is absolutely certain that most of the weapons of the Saudi rebels came from North Yemen. To add to this, there are treaties between Libya and Ethiopia, and between Yemen and East Germany.

Soviet activity in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula, at the entrance to the Red Sea and in the Indian Ocean is not a secret. The Indian Ocean is the world's smallest but richest ocean. There are about 40 littoral states. More than 60 percent of the world's oil, 50 percent of its gold, 90 percent of its diamonds and 80 percent of its uranium exist in this area. All sources of rubber and tea are found in this area. The Soviet Union will need foreign oil as of next year. This Soviet activity could have passed unnoticed by the ordinary U.S. citizen; Americans are least interested in foreign affairs. The information media turned the Vietnam war into something trivial despite the feelings it stirred among the Americans. The American citizen did not distinguish clearly between war films and war news. Since the United States was defeated in Vietnam, the ordinary U.S. citizen became annoyed with wars and is paying no attention to the them. This was the Americans' feeling during the 1976 events in Angola and Zaire, the Horn of Africa in 1977 and the events in Yemen in 1979. However, Iran has completely preoccupied them because it has put into motion two important forces--petroleum and Muslims. The U.S. policy has been positive and cautious. I was told that the United States did not want to congratulate the Islamic states on the occasion of the New Hegira Year, while the Soviet Union and the communist states swamped the Islamic world with cables and congratulations although they do not believe in God.

Question: Let us go back to the beginning. What will the Arabs do to confront the new situation that is developing and deteriorating in the Middle East?

Answer: I do not know how the Arabs will act. I want to see how they will act, although I know what their ability is. We have seen how the summit conferences ended and have also seen how the Tunis Arab League, which is the latest comedy in Arab solidarity, has ended.

The heads of two states went to one of this league's meetings, but they did not speak to each other. Al-Qadhdhafi was too aloof to go. This new Arab League had ended, and it had to end. There will be no Arab League, but there must be a wider and greater Islamic League.

Egypt's relations with the entities that are called states must be reconsidered and we must take into account their attacks against Egypt, which is the greatest and most stable Arab state with the most ancient civilization and which is continuously working for the realization of peace.

OCTOBER MAGAZINE SAYS EGYPT, SUDAN WITHDRAW AMBASSADORS

NC291005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 29 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 December--The weekly magazine OCTOBER, which will be published tomorrow, reveals for the first time the news of Egypt's withdrawal of its ambassador from Egypt.

The magazine says that before Sudan withdrew its ambassador from Egypt, the Egyptian ambassador went to President Numayri and informed him that he would be going on vacation. At that moment it became known that Egypt had withdrawn its ambassador, as had Sudan.

The magazine says that it is not yet known whether there will be further escalation or further deterioration in relations between the two fraternal countries before or after the normalization of relations [with Israel].

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

NC281954 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Dec 79 NC

["Text" of statement issued by official Egyptian spokesman]

[Text] Cairo, 28 December--1. The Arab Republic of Egypt strongly and firmly condemns the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and considers it a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international law that provide for nonintervention in other states' internal affairs.

2. The Soviet intervention is a new attempt to impose a Marxist regime on the Afghan people that is aimed at obliterating their original Islamic identity and character--an intervention about which Egypt cannot remain silent due to its special responsibility toward the Islamic nation.

3. The intervention is an attempt to undermine the nonalined movement by wrenching Afghanistan from it and annexing it to the Soviet camp.

Ghali Meets Soviet Ambassador

NC282036 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Dec 79 NC

[Excerpt] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali communicated Egypt's position on the events in Afghanistan to the Soviet ambassador, who asked for an urgent meeting with Dr Butrus Ghali. During this meeting, the Soviet ambassador tried to justify the Soviet military interference in Afghanistan. The minister of state for foreign affairs rejected these justifications and asked the Soviet ambassador to communicate to his government Egypt's condemnation of this flagrant interference, which threatens world peace and security.

Soviet Note Rejected

NC300638 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM reports that yesterday Egypt rejected a Soviet note submitted by the Soviet ambassador in Cairo explaining the Soviet Union's reasons for military interference on the basis that the interference took place in accordance with the friendship treaty concluded between Moscow and Kabul and that it fell within the framework of collective defense provided for in the UN Charter.

AL-AHRAM on Islamic Conference

NC290820 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 29 Dec 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] The editorial writers and commentators in Egyptian newspapers this morning express their extreme anxiety over the developments in the Middle East. The writers and commentators focus on events in Afghanistan and Syria, which draw the attention of political observers throughout the world.

In the newspaper AL-AHRAM, chief editor Ibrahim Nafi' questions the position taken by the leaders of the Islamic states on what is happening in Afghanistan. The AL-AHRAM chief editor says: It is unimaginable that the Soviet Union be given free rein to move from Angola to Ethiopia, and from Ethiopia to the heart of our area, directly to flagrant military intervention in Afghanistan.

If the events of Soviet military intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and before that in Hungary in 1956, have faded in the memory of the world, Egypt is of the opinion that it is the duty of the Islamic states in particular and the peace-loving states in general to resist the new Soviet military intervention in a fraternal Islamic state and try to stop this Marxist octopus. This Soviet intervention in Afghanistan clearly proves Soviet attempts to achieve hegemony.

The AL-AHRAM chief editor poses a question to the Islamic states which are neighbors of Afghanistan and can assist the Islamic people of Afghanistan against the Marxist intervention and the acts of suppression being carried out by the Soviet forces against an unarmed people. The writer asks: Where are Khomeyni and his Islamic Revolution in Iran? The first task of this revolution should be to assist a fraternal Islamic people facing a serious ordeal near Iran's borders. Where are Pakistan and Saudi Arabia and what is their position on this explicit threat to Muslims and Islam? Can silence stop this intervention, which first of all threatens the stability and security of the Middle East? Where is the Islamic Conference, which was held in Morocco and which issued vindictive resolutions?

Concluding his article, the AL-AHRAM chief editor calls for the convention of an urgent Islamic conference to discuss, without convulsion or vindictiveness, ways to face the new danger which is engulfing an Islamic nation with on one doing anything about it, and the establishment of a military base in Aden without the Muslim states doing anything about it.

Ghali, Somali Ambassador Meet

JN291626 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 29 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 29 December--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with Somali ambassador in Cairo Abdulrahim Abby Farah. They discussed the events in Afghanistan, the Soviet intervention and the impact of this intervention on the area. They also discussed the need for coordination between Egypt and Somalia for the protection of security and peace in the area.

Mufti Support Rebels

NC300640 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] The Foreign Ministry will hold consultations with the ambassadors of the nonalined countries in Cairo regarding developments in Afghanistan, since the Soviet interference in Afghanistan is considered to be a threat to the nonalined movement and a factor that weakens this movement.

Meanwhile, the mufti of the republic, Jad al-Haqq 'Ali Jad al-Haqq, has appealed to the Islamic states to support the Afghan rebels, who are waging an unequal battle against the Soviet interference in defense of their religion and their lives.

Papers Condemn Arab Response

NC300925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 December--The Cairo papers today comment on the Arab states' negative stand regarding the savage invasion to which Islam is being subjected in an Islamic state--Afghanistan--at the hands of the Soviets. The papers say such a negative attitude is surprising, since these states are supposed to be earnestly concerned with Islam by virtue of their traditions and religious teachings, contrary to some other Arab regimes which are in the orbit of the Soviet Union.

Under the heading "The Savage Invasion in Afghanistan," AL-AHRAM says that if the people of Afghanistan continue to draw the Islamic world's attention to the attempts being made to uproot the Islamic religion in the country by an atheist ruling clique backed by the international communist movement represented by the Soviet Union, he least the Islamic states could do is reject and denounce the events in Afghanistan.

The paper wonders how the Islamic Arab states could denounce and confront this savage invasion when they have become mere instruments in the orbit of the Soviet Union, which controls their destiny and will. Moscow has even turned these states into trumpets against Egypt, hoping that this would hinder Egypt's efforts for the causes and interests of the Arab nation. Moscow realizes that Egypt is the state which succeeded in liberating its will from the Soviet grip.

AL-AHRAM stresses that it is Egypt's destiny always to be the first to move. However, it hopes that others will also move to confront this danger.

Under the heading, "The Islamic States and Afghanistan's Catastrophe," AL-AKHBAR expresses surprise at the inaction of the Islamic states, which supposedly constitute an Islamic league earnestly concerned with Islam. However, these states have failed even to denounce the colonialist action committed by the atheist Marxism against a people with whom we are linked by Islam.

It is also surprising that the 50 Islamic member states of the Islamic Conference, which has a permanent Secretariat following the events, met a few months ago and raised an outcry against Egypt because it made the peace initiative. However, the Islamic states league and those claiming to be leaders of Islam failed to make any move or initiative to confront this danger. If 50 Islamic states united their voices it would have a effect an international lobbies and could activate the United Nations and the Security Council to confront the danger.

AL-AKHBAR says these Islamic states are also afraid of falling under the domination of the atheist Marxist forces. The paper says Egypt is the only country which denounced this criminal action and which assumed its historic responsibility toward the Islamic nation.

Nonalined Envoys Contacted

NC301553 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Salah Hasan has stated that he asserted to the ambassadors of India and Yugoslavia that Egypt opposes Soviet military interference in other states' domestic affairs, particularly in those of the fraternal Islamic state of Afghanistan, which belongs to the nonalined group. He also explained the dangers of this interference and of not giving people the freedom to choose the regimes they want.

Salah Hasan affirmed that Egypt's policy was based on rejecting the imposition of any regime on the people of fraternal states. The Indian ambassador expressed India's opposition to the Soviet measures in Afghanistan.

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Salah Hasan will continue his contacts with the nonalined ambassadors in Cairo to explain Egypt's view on the USSR's military interference in Afghanistan.

ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER WEIZMAN TO ARRIVE IN CAIRO 3 JAN

NC300702 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 December--Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will arrive in Cairo next Thursday, coming from Tel Aviv after he returns to Israel from the United States.

The newspaper AL-AHRAM today reports that Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali is to meet with Weizman to discuss the final arrangements for the Israeli withdrawal from the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line.

New Proposals for Autonomy

NC300728 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0658 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 December--The magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF reports that it has been decided to hold several important Egyptian-Israeli meetings before and after the Aswan discussions.

In Monday's edition, the magazine says that Egypt has prepared new proposals to stimulate the efforts to achieve autonomy for the Palestinian people and that Egypt's representatives on the working committees will convey these proposals at the next meeting.

Meanwhile, the magazine says that the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel will begin with the exchange of postal, telephone and telegraph services within the framework of international agreements signed by the two countries.

Newspaper Exchange With Israel

NC300747 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0736 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 December--The weekly newspaper AS-SIYASI today reports that it has been decided to distribute Egyptian papers in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Israel in the middle of January. The paper says that Israeli papers will enter Egypt at the same time.

ECONOMY MINISTER ANNOUNCES FREEZE OF ARAB FUNDS

NC300823 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0808 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 December--Minister of Economy Dr Hamid as-Sayih has said that for national security reasons Egypt has issued a military order freezing $2 billion in Arab funds in Egypt and banning withdrawal of these funds.

Dr as-Sayih, who led the Egyptian delegation to the international consultative group which met recently in Paris to support the Egyptian economy, said that Egypt will receive $2.5 billion from the group member states in 1980.

In a statement published in the weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine, the economy minister noted that the group meeting was of great importance in consolidating the Egyptian stand and supporting the peace process. He also said that Egypt's movement toward economic development and serious economic policies gave the group's member states and organizations enough confidence in the Egyptian economy to meet to finance it.

Some 12 states and 8 international economic organizations took part in the consultative group's meetings.

Denies 10-Year Freeze

NC301418 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 December--Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih today denied the report which Monte Carlo Radio broadcast yesterday to the effect that Egypt has decided to freeze Arab funds in Egyptian banks for 10 years. The economy minister described this report as completely baseless.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION CLEARS KHALIL

NC290810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0628 GMT 29 Dec 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 December--The newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM today says that the report which a special parliamentary committee has prepared on the telephones agreement refuted all allegations about the behavior of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and casting doubts on the honesty of the government.

The paper says that the report, which will be debated by the People's Assembly Sunday, includes a complete study of the agreement and a comprehensive investigation of its circumstances, supported by documents.

Khalil Address To Assembly

NC302225 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil addressed a session of the People's Assembly this evening.

The session was held to discuss the report submitted by the fact-finding committee on matters related to the agreement on the financing of the communications authority projects.

In his speech, the prime minister said: When I submitted my letter to the People's Assembly speaker, my aim was to illustrate the principle that no official was above being questioned. Without opinion and counteropinion, we cannot possibly establish the truth. He announced that the government would check out all deviations regardless of their source so it could win the people's confidence.

The prime minister said: We welcome opposition and constructive views. It is impossible for people to respect their government if it follows a course other than that of democracy. We will stand behind President as-Sadat, and no events will affect the government. On the contrary, the government will achieve development and prosperity.

In concluding his speech, the prime minister emphasized that the basic reason for raising this subject was to safeguard the supremacy of the law, democratic life and a just distribution of the national product--objectives, he pointed out, that the other side did not want to see carried out.

The prime minister announced that the primary issue was that of a system and its various parties--a system that was governed by the supremacy of the law, security and safety; that included an impartial and realistic opposition; and that insured that differences were ironed out through fruitful discussions.

At the end of the session, the assembly thanked Dr Mustafa Khalil, renewed its confidence in him and his cabinet, and denounced the actions of rumormongers and of those who launched tendentious campaigns.

AS-SADAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO WALTER CRONKITE

NC281558 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Dec 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met today with the famous U.S. commentator Walter Cronkite, who conducted an interview with his excellency. The interview was filmed in a field near Mit Abu al-Kawm village and will be screened as part of the documentary "As-Sadat's Egypt".

The interview revolves around ancient and modern agriculture. The president emphasized the importance of land to ancient Egyptian civilization and to the idea of immortality, writing and astrology. His excellency also stressed the importance of introducing modern technology to Egyptian agriculture.

After his interview with the president, the commentator visited the home of the mayor of the village and an old house. He also visited the new houses, which were filmed, as well as the projects on utilizing solar energy to heat them.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN ASWAN 29 DEC

NC291429 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1355 GMT on 29 December hooks up with Aswan airport to report the arrival of President Anwar as-Sadat. According to the announcer, the plane carrying the president lands at 1406 GMT and As-Sadat disembarks 2 minutes later. After shaking hands with well-wishers, As-Sadat leaves the airport en route to his residence in Aswan. The relay ends at 1413 GMT.

BAGHDAD RADIO ON BALUCHI REVOLT AGAINST KHOMEYNI

JN291528 Baghdad Domestic Service in Kurdish (Bahdinani/Surani) 1700 GMT 27 Dec 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary: "Khomeyni and the Iranian Peoples"--broadcast in Surani dialect only]

[Text] It was reported a few days ago that the Baluchis have rebelled in Baluchestan and are demanding autonomy and are asking for the rights of all the Iranian peoples. Khomeyni, the bloodsucker, instead of granting their rights and reconstructing and developing the area--which has been devastated by the shah's regime--sent reactionary guards to fight the Baluchis and to quell the voice of freedom in Baluchestan. Khomeyni has even ordered the Iranian Army to attack the innocent Baluchi people.

The Baluchi people fought and struggled for liberation from the shah's dictatorship. Many Baluchis were thrown in the SAVAK prisons and were evicted from their own land. Khomeyni, who is hiding behind the cloak of religion, is more brutal and reactionary than the deposed shah.

We ask: Will Khomeyni's savage actions make the Baluchis give up their activities? Certainly not. This people will increase their activities and will be prepared to shed blood to attain their legitimate rights, to reach their sacred course and to topple agents. Khomeyni's barbaric attacks on the Baluchi people have been the incentive for the Baluchis to fight the Iranian forces and to quell all the imperialist agents in the area. Khomeyni's attacks on the Baluchis follow his attacks on the areas of Kordestan, Arabistan and Azarbayjan.

The Kurdish people in Iran's Kordestan have supported the other Iranian people's struggle for overthrowing the shah's regime and for freedom. Today, the Kurdish people are waging a fiercer struggle against dictator Khomeyni to gain their legitimate rights. Will Khomeyni be able to quell the armed Kurdish struggle by means of artillery, tanks and warplanes? No, the Kurds will not forget the shedding of Kurdish blood. Other dictators have failed in the past to oppress the Kurdish people.

It is therefore necessary to support the Iranian peoples to overthrow Khomeyni and his agent regime and build a democratic Iran where all the peoples enjoy their legitimate rights.

VIETNAMESE MINISTER SIGNS MINUTES ON FINANCIAL COOPERATION

JN291931 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 December--Iraq and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed here today the minutes on financial and banking cooperation. Finance Minister Thamir Razuqi signed the minutes for Iraq. Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Dang Viet Chau signed the minutes for Vietnam. Under the minutes, Iraq will give a loan to Vietnam for building its economy. The minutes provide for activating banking cooperation between Iraqi and Vietnamese establishments and for developing economic, trade and technical cooperation in the service of their peoples.

It is to be recalled that Iraq and Vietnam had signed an agreement for economic and cultural cooperation during the Vietnamese prime minister's visit to Iraq last September.

Meets Deputy Premier

JN302043 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 December--Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Dang Viet Chau this evening. During the meeting, Ramadan said Iraq and Vietnam enjoy an important position in the nonalined group and this dictates constant coordination and cooperation between the two friendly countries in all fields. The discussion during the meeting dealt with ways to consolidate bilateral fields of cooperation. The meeting was attended by Finance Minister Thamir Razuqi.

Meets Trade Minister

JN311202 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1154 GMT 31 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 31 December--Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met today with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Dang Viet Chau and the delegation accompanying him. They discussed bilateral trade relations and increasing the volume of bilateral trade to serve the two countries' common interests. The Vietnamese ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER DEPARTS 28 DEC

JN281040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 December--PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Jawad Salih was seen off by Comrade (Abu Dhah), member of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command.

EMBASSIES TO BE SET UP IN MOZAMBIQUE, ZAMBIA

JN311152 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 31 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 31 December--It has been decided to set up Iraqi embassies in the capitals of Mozambique and Zambia. The embassies will be headed by ambassadors. The Mozambique and Zambian presidents visited Iraq during the past 2 months and held talks with President Saddam Hussayn on the strengthening of bilateral relations.

NEW TRANSMITTING STATION INAUGURATED IN NINEVEH

LD311319 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 24 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent report]

[Excerpt] Revolution Command Council member and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz yesterday inaugurated the radio transmitter station in Al-Hamadaniyah in Nineveh Province. The station insures coverage of the Voice of the Masses Radio and Baghdad radio programs in the nothern area on two medium wave frequencies, 603 kHz and 10,197 kHz. The station comprises four 300-kilowatt transmitters and an antenna for the circular propagation of the two programs as well as a line connecting the station in Al-Hamadinyah to the radio and television broadcasting center in Mosul.

MINISTER DEFINES GOVERNMENT STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

JN311225 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Dec 79 JN

[Text] In reply to a question by JNA on the facts concerning the situation in Afghanistan, Marwan al-Qasim, minister of state for foreign affairs, stated today: Despite the fact that the information on the situation in the fraternal Islamic state of Afghanistan is not yet complete, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, proceeding from firm principles and bases and in accordance with the UN Charter and the Arab League Charter, rejects all forms of political and military foreign intervention of any state in the affairs of other countries.

AD-DUSTUR VIEWS AFGHAN COUP'S EFFECT ON MIDEAST

JN290756 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 29 Dec 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today AD-DUSTUR discusses the Middle East and the coup in Afghanistan. The paper says: It is not possible to understand the repercussions of the latest Afghan coup--the third in 19 months--in isolation from the conflict that is taking place between the superpowers over influence and interests in Southeast Asia, West Asia and the Middle East.

There is no doubt that the Afghan coup has increased the tension to the point of changing the situation and connecting the events in Afghanistan with the abovementioned areas.

The United States, which has so far monopolized the right to intervene and impose friendly governments in South America and Southeast Asia--prior to the Vietnam defeat--must now feel satisfaction when it sees the Soviet Union sharing this honor with it, and for the first time outside its own borders and Eastern Europe.

Therefore, it is not unlikely that Washington is now preparing for its own surprises--perhaps using the same methods--in the Middle East and Iran in order to settle its accounts with the states of the area that have rebelled against the United States and that oppose the Camp David policy. In other words, by its direct intervention in the coup in Afghanistan the Soviet Union has given Washington the pretext it is looking for to carry out an intervention that would initially be against Iran but might ultimately extend to spread the U.S. umbrella over the oilfield and the other Arab countries.

As for Israel--a military force that is capable of acting on its own behalf or on behalf of the United States--it may try to exploit the present situation and the conflict between Washington and Moscow over interests and influence in West Asia to reap new booty and consolidate the old gains in the occupied territories.

Israeli leaders are now talking about what they call the growing threat of Arab military strength on its eastern borders. Are these calculated words a prelude to a military provocation of some kind? The future alone will answer this question.

In any case, the hotbeds of tension in Iran and Afghanistan, the growing possibilities of a confrontation between the two giants there, and U.S. preoccupation with the hostages issue and the presidential elections may tempt Israel to flex its muscles. This is a possibility which forces us, as governments and people, to deal with the current events on the basis of their possible effect on us and on the confrontation line with Israel.

In conclusion, AD-DUSTUR says: The present circumstances require the maximum degree of vigilance, caution and consultation among Arab leaders and demand that Arab strategists have a broad and comprehensive view of events that take all eventualities into consideration. The current escalation of the confrontation and rivalry between the two giants throughout the Gulf area and West Asia may ultimately yield negative results that lead to the Balkanization of the Middle East or prepare it for a new imperialism.

SHARAF DISCUSSES SYRIA, IRAN, OTHER ISSUES

JN292051 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Dec 79 JN

[Excerpts] Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf has said that the basic principles of Jordanian policy are firm, particularly in terms of Jordan's commitment to the importance of Arab solidarity, to the bridging of gaps in this solidarity, to Jordan's affiliation with the Arab nation and to Jordan's faith in building the Arab intrinsic force for the sake of facing the long-term confrontation against Israeli aggression.

In an interview with the Paris-based weekly magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, his excellency added that Jordan believes in a just peace based on complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories and the guarantee of the Palestinian national and legitimate rights. He said that the Jordanian Government neither accepts the Camp David accords nor the current negotiations. The talks with regard to so-called self-rule are talks proceeding toward a blind alley, he added. His excellency said that the components of Jordan's stand toward the just and all-round solution have been pinpointed by the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summits.

Asked about Jordan's views on the stand of the citizens in the West Bank and Gaza toward self-rule, the prime minister said that Israeli practices such as building settlements, confiscating land, utilizing these lands economically and distorting the human, financial and cultural features of these lands constitute a policy aimed at wrecking the basis of the principle of self-determination of the Palestinian people.

The prime minister said that it is incumbent upon the Arab nation to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian sons in the occupied territories and to build the Arab force in order to change the balance of power politically, economically, materially and morally in the area. The Arab nation should be active to gain supporters, isolate the enemy and present the Arab stand with a positive mentality.

The prime minister said that the Tunis summit conference has achieved two main goals:

1. Entrenchment of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference concerning Arab solidarity, continuation of support for the frontline countries and forces and commitment to collective work and the inadmissibility of division and splintering.

2. Forging ahead on the international move to explain the Arab stand positively.

His excellency said that an Arab diplomatic campaign will soon be organized by the Arab foreign ministers for this purpose.

Asked about Jordan's paper at the Tunis summit which stressed the need for charting an Arab oil policy, particularly concerning the developing oil-consuming countries, his excellency said that Jordan understands the legitimate demands of the fraternal and friendly oil-producing countries and that there must be a balance between the prices of raw materials, which are being exported by the Third World countries, and those of finished products, which are being produced and exported by the industrial countries.

As regards the impact of the energy problem in Jordan, the prime minister said that the Jordanian Government hopes that the fraternal oil-producing countries will manage to maintain the flow of oil at reasonable prices to the Arab countries that do not produce oil. He said that Jordan wishes to reach an agreement with the fraternal oil-producing countries in order to solve this problem and to preserve our interests and theirs.

Asked about the sources of arms to which Jordan intends to resort, the prime minister said that Jordan is not restricted by any considerations except those pertaining to effectiveness, availability, reasonable prices and delivery dates. Therefore, Jordan looks for suitable arms from the best sources and without any restrictions.

Asked about Jordanian-Syrian relations, the prime minister said that these relations are excellent and that cooperation and contacts are continuing. He said that Jordan is satisfied with the level of cooperation. It is hoped that the joint institutions will be developed within the framework of the program agreed upon and that mutual support will be promoted against the Israeli enemy and the attempts aimed at splintering the area.

Asked about the government's stand toward the Iranian Revolution, the prime minister said that the government does not raise any theoretical or ideological stand toward Iran's events. The government is interested in seeing the fraternal Iranian people enjoy stability and progress. The Jordanian Government is interested in seeing Iran support the Arabs and Arab rights.

About Islam's role in politics, the prime minister said that Islam is religion, ideology and philosophy, the basic values of which organize the various aspects of life. In other words, Islam fulfils specific ethical values to which government and society should be committed. He added that the real Islamic values call for the spirit of democracy, complete ethics in political work, consultation, human cooperation, love, respect of the people and promotion of the values of honesty in government.

JOINT STATEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

JN310954 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 31 Dec 79 p 16 JN

[Text] Amman--A joint statement signed in Amman yesterday by the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry delegation calls for expanding trade, technical and tourism exchange between Jordan and the Soviet Union. The statement calls for cooperation in holding exhibitions in the two countries to introduce the two countries' products and for encouragement of the exchange of visits by economic delegations.

The statement was signed on the Jordanian side by Muhammad 'Ali Budayr, president of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, and on the Soviet side by N. Mukhitdinov, deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

VOL REPORTS CABINET CRISIS OVER MILITARY PROMOTIONS

NC300700 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] After the postponement of the meeting which the president, the prime minister and the foreign minister were to hold in B'aboa Palace yesterday, and the holding instead of security and political meetings in the palace and Government House, our correspondent has learned that the difficulty in adopting a decision was due to a silent cabinet crisis between the prime minister and the defense minister.

It had been proposed that an officer be promoted to general, but the proposal was opposed by the prime minister, who made it conditional upon the promotion of other officers. The defense minister refused to endorse such a proposal and threatened to resign.. Consequently, some meetings have been deferred, leaving the government in a silent cabinet crisis.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ARRIVAL OF 120 IRANIANS

NC290758 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 29 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Some 120 Iranians have somehow reached Lebanon. Some of them were taken to Al-Burj area near the airport for military training, while the rest were taken to Shatila refugee camp, accompanied by an Iranian man of religion.

VOL REPORTS PALESTINIAN CLASHES IN SIDON

NC291647 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 29 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Clashes broke out in Sidon this morning between pro-Libyan and pro-PLO rejectionist Palestinian organizations. A state of alert was announced in the Palestinian camps, and passersby deserted the streets.

Special Syrian units intensifed their watch over the Libyan embassy in the wake of threats received by the Libyan charge d'affaires that the embassy would be raided by Fatah.

The center of the capital is now in a state of cautious calm following a night of sniping carried out by Syrians and Palestinians. Several explosions were heard, but no damages were reported.

In the south, Major Sa'd Haddad's forces shelled Tibnin village for several hours last night. Haddad's spokesman said that Palestinian and leftist elements had infiltrated through UNIFIL lines and had blown up a house in 'Ayn Ibil village. Major Haddad submitted a protest to the UNIFIL command.

VOL REPORTS ISRAELI CONCENTRATIONS ON BORDER

NC301232 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] While official efforts were devoted today to following up on security developments in the country and to preliminary contacts for the tripartite Lebanese-Arab-Palestinian meeting to be held tomorrow, Lebanese officials have received information indicating that the situation in south Lebanon is very critical and that intensive Israeli concentrations appeared today all along the border strip.

IRANIAN VOLUNTEERS REPORTEDLY TRAINING IN SYRIA

JN281507 Doha QNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 28 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 28 December--A responsible Palestinian source has denied that any Iranian volunteer has entered southern Lebanon. He said that whatever has been rumored or reiterated on this subject is absolutely false.

In a statement published this morning, the source said that the number of Iranian volunteers who have arrived in Damascus during the last few days has amounted to only 200. The source added that those volunteers are now continuing their training on the various weapons and in the fighting arts in the PLO camps in Syria.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON UN ENVOY

JN281327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has stated the following:

On 7 December 1979, the Foreign Ministry informed Hammud ash-Shufi, former Syrian representative at the United Nations, of the decision to transfer him to the central administration, in order to interrogate him and take him to task on several matters, some of which are:

1. During his chairmanship of the special UN political committee, he adopted non-pan-Arab stands and acted in a way that was contradictory to Syria's policy, especially regarding the Palestinian cause. He did so despite the instructions and repeated directions given him on the need to abide by Syria's policy. His stands and acts were the subject of the Arab delegations complaint and criticism at the UN General Assembly's 34th session.

2. When the Middle East issue was debated at the UN General Assembly, he adopted a stand contradictory to the clearly written instructions given him and voted on the side of the Egyptian delegation. When the ministry drew his attention to the gravity of this stand, he could do nothing but expose the reality of his connection with certain Camp David partners.

3. When the UN General Assembly was debating the Palestine issue, Ash-Shufi presented the ministry with a fait accompli when he delivered a statement in which he deliberately omitted the basic principles of Syria's policy on the Palestine issue and on the Camp David accords and their repercussions. Therefore, his statement did not express Syria's well-known principled policy and was contrary to the instructions given him in this regard.

4. He held meetings with the Egyptian UN delegation and with some of the Camp David partners, contrary to the ministry's clear instructions in this respect.

5. Some fraternal Arab governments have contacted the Syrian Foreign Ministry, drawing its attention to the suspect acts and activities of the former Syrian representative, particularly his contacts and relations with the Egyptian delegation and some of the Camp David partners. They have also drawn its attention to stands he adopted and statements he made in contradiction to Syria's public and applied policy.

For all these reasons, the ministry informed Hammud ash-Shufi of its decision to t transfer him to the central administration, to take him to task for his involvement with the the Egyptian regime's intelligence and for his use of his official post in serving the Camp David partners' policy. He has thus betrayed the trust placed in him by the state and offended his homeland and his nation's cause. Ash-Shufi did not refrain from revealing his agentry, involvement and connection, when he refused to return to the homeland and placed himself in the service of his nation's enemies.

BA'TH CONGRESS APPROVES FORMATION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

JN311146 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 Dec 79 JN

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party seventh regional congress today resumed its discussion of the remaining recommendations concerning the organization field submitting to it.

During its discussion of the organization report yesterday, the congress approved a recommendation submitted to the Ba'th Party National Command providing for amending the bylaws to form a higher party body which will be called the central committee. This committee will be responsible to the regional congress and will assume congress tasks and powers during the periods separating one congress from another.

The congress also approved a recommendation to create a regional party body to be called the control and inspection committee. The committee will be affiliated to the comrade party secretary general and will implement the resolutions of the national congress and the national leadership that deal with Syria. The committee will supervise the application of the bylaws, oversee the soundness of the progress of the party's internal affairs and party discipline, and monitor negative phenomena within the party.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS SERIOUS CLASHES IN DAMASCUS

NC301300 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Our correspondent reports that serious clashes broke out in Syria a few days ago when Muslim Brotherhood members attacked several people praying in a mosque near Al-Hamidiyah market in Damascus at noon on 26 December.

Our correspondent adds that the Muslim Brotherhood members opened fire on the people inside the mosque, killing 19 and wounding several others.

The Syrian intelligence men immediately encircled the area, opening fire on the Muslim Brotherhood. Six intelligence men were killed while the Muslim Brotherhood members escaped. The Syrian authorities shrouded the incident with secrecy and the intelligence men set up roadblocks, intensively searching travelers.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI, JALLUD RECEIVE PALESTINIAN LEADERS

ID281412 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The leader of the revolution yesterday conferred with leaders of Palestinian organizations visiting the Jamahiriyah. The brothers, Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command; Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front; and Majid Muhsin, secretary of As-Sa'iqah organization in Lebanon, had arrived in Tripoli on Wednesday.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud yesterday received at the People's Palace brothers George Habash, Nayif Hawatimah, Ahmad Jibril, Samir Ghawshah and Majid Mushin.

Jallud Receives Abu Nidal

ID302106 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Brother Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud today received in his office in Tripoli brother Abu Nidal, one of the leaders of the Palestinian resistance.

SUDAN

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY APPEALS FOR RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

ID291516 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD/EA

[Text] We have heard from the People's Assembly that the parliamentary group, although mindful of the suffering borne by the fraternal Iranian people under the shah's regime, appeals to the brothers in Iran to release the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran out of humanitarian considerations.

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARAN STATEMENT ON MILITARY OPERATIONS CITED

ID291410 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Information Ministry of the Saharan Government, in a statement made public today, has announced that the forces of the Saharan Popular Liberation Army waged a new series of military attacks last week against the positions of the invading Rabat regime forces in the Saharan areas which they still occupy.

The statement explains that among these attacks, the Saharan revolutionaries shelled with heavy artillery for 2 hours the positions of the royal garrison in Sahara on 21 December.

On 20, 22, 25 and 26 December, the Saharan revolutionaries carried out successful military operations against the invading royal forces in Lemsied, Guelta Zammur and Bir Nazaran. The Saharan statement adds that this new series of military operations resulted in the infliction of huge losses of life and equipment on the occupation forces.

CABINET POSTPONES EVACUATION OF ELON MORE

TA301145 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 30 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The government has decided to postpone the evacuation of Elon More until the settlement on Jabal al-Kabir is completed. The government did not decide on any time limit. This has been learned by our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. We go over to him now in order to initially ask him this question: It seems that the Cabinet will not fulfill its previous decision to evacuate the settlement within 4 to 6 weeks, which are running out now.

[Schiffer] That is true. As stated, the Cabinet decided to postpone the evacuation of Elon More following a 3-hour discussion. The decision was adopted amid doubts expressed by several ministers on whether the settlers intend to evacuate Elon More and move to Jabal al-Kabir. During the session, the prime minister reported to the ministers an announcement received from MK Hayim Druckman who carried out clarifications with the Gush Emunim Secretariat, which said that the Elon More settlers would move to the new location whenever it is completed. The Cabinet decision was read by Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or.

[Begin Na'or recording] The government regretfully determines that because of the difficult ground conditions and the rains and despite all efforts made, there was not enough time to complete the work to establish the settlement on Jabal al-Kabir. According to [the previous] Cabinet decision, the Elon More settlers will move to the new settlement, thus carrying out the High Court of Justice decision on the evacuation of all the area to which the expoopriation order applies. About 5 additional weeks are needed to complete the work and to establish the settlement to which the settlers will move. [end recording]

[Schiffer] To our question on how this Cabinet decision fits in with the prime minister's statements of a few weeks ago that there would be no additional decision regarding Elon More--as Mr Begin phrased it: This is the decision and this is it--the Cabinet secretary replied:

[Begin Na'or recording] The Cabinet took into consideration all the relevant aspects. The Cabinet discussed this issue for almost 3 hours and reached the conclusions as I have read them. [end recording]

[Schiffer] The Democratic Movement ministers were opposed to extending the time limit set for the evacuation of the settlers. Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir commented on it.

[Begin Tamir recording] I have been and still am of the opinion that every effort should be made to avoid a physical confrontation with the settlers in the field. We contributed a great deal toward this when we reached the previous decision--which, in my opinion, was legal, reasonable and within the appropriate public approach. In my opinion, that decision was sufficient. Something happened during the past 6 weeks and today the Cabinet deemed it fit to extend the time limit, for a certain period of time. I did not agree with this decision and, therefore, together with Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin and Dr Katz and after having stated my opinion on the matter and after the Cabinet legal adviser expressed his opinion, I voted against it. [end recording]

[Schiffer] During the meeting, Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin demanded to know why the members of the Cabinet were not informed about the report regarding Minister Ari'el Sharon's farm. Mr Begin replied that the report had indeed been submitted to him. However, he wanted to allow Ari'el Sharon to examine the report and react to it.

Mr Begin promised that the Cabinet would discuss the report in one of its forthcoming sessions. This is all from the prime minister's office.

Gush Emunim on Decision

TA301319 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 30 Dec 79 TA

[Excerpt] Members of the Gush Emunim Secretariat told our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh that no conditions have been created to change their decision to the effect that Gush Emunim would agree to evacuate the settlement only if the legal status of the settlements in the territories is changed. [For his part] the prime minister told his fellow colleagues at the Cabinet meeting today that he had received a note from MK Druckman which indicates that the settlers will move to the settlement on Jabal al-Kabir after its construction has been completed.

Ministers Comment

TA301528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The government legal advisor stated his opinion that there is no justification for again deferring the evacuation of Elon More. The Cabinet, however, did not accept his judgment and decided to postpone the evacuation by 5 more weeks. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that Professor Zamir says that, in his judgment, if an appeal is submitted by the landowners it will be difficult to argue against it.

Minister Ari'el Sharon remarked during the Cabinet session that he had proposed at the time that ground-breaking work at Jabal al-Kabir be begun as soon as the Cabinet decision on the issue had been made and that it not be postponed for several weeks, as was done. Minister Sharon said the Elon More issue was of most essential because of the importance of a Jewish town near Nabulus.

Minister Tamir said the discussions in the Cabinet on Elon More have become an obsession, and the Cabinet is devoting more time to this subject than to the oil crisis, arms supplies to the Middle East and other important issues.

Minister David Levi said he would not hesitate to evacuate the settlers by force if they do not abide by the Cabinet's evacuation decision.

Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said the Elon More affair was harmful to Jewish settlement.

Tamir on Legal Aspects

TA301315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Dec 79 TA

[Text] Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir does not agree entirely [with today's Cabinet decision to postpone the evacuation of Elon More]. He and his Democratic Party colleagues Deputy Premier Yadin and Welfare Minister Katz voted against the extension. Is there any legal problem involved in extending the period? Justice Minister Tamir says: Yes, there is. [begin recording]

[Tamir] The legal problem is that we are situated--the inhabitants, the settlers are situated--today on a land which does not belong to them and they are there as trespassers.

They are about to be moved to another place, but this time had to be [word indistinct] as much as possible. In my opinion, the previous extension of 6 weeks--to which I had agreed as well, like all other Cabinet ministers--was reasonable and enough.

[Questions by several unidientified journalists indistinct]

[Answer] And, therefore, I did not vote for the prolongation today. [end recording]

Could there be more appeals then to the High Court over Elon More? Tamir says that is not up to him.

WEIZMAN ASKS U.S. TO LIFT SANCTIONS ON MILITARY EXPORTS

TA300656 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 Dec 79 TA

[Excerpt] Our correspondent in Washington, Dan Raviv, reports that in addition to the Israeli request that Washington increase its foreign aid the defense minister and the director general of the Finance Ministry have been working to lift the political restrictions the United States imposed on the export of Israeli military equipment to various countries. These restrictions caused grave difficulties in selling Israeli fighters to South American countries and Southeast Asia.

[Begin Raviv recording] In addition to the discussions on the scope of foreign aid, Israel has exerted efforts to persuade the U.S. administration heads in two other spheres: first, easing the political restrictions the United States imposed on Israeli defense equipment exports. In the past these restrictions have canceled export deals worth millions of dollars. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance promised to sympathetically consider this request. The second sphere is to make U.S. purchase agents buying mainly for the U.S. Department of Defense buy Israeli products, not necessarily defense items. The reason for this request is the fact that Israel purchases defense items from the United States for astronomic sums. Therefore, Israel has the right to demand purchases in return on the assumption that the Israeli items in question are compatible with similar U.S. items. A 100-word item list Israel offered to the United States was presented by Director General of the Finance Ministry Ya'aqov Ne'eman to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Fred Bergsten. The request was submitted again in the meeting with Secretary of State Vance, who was asked to appeal to the Pentagon so that the latter instructs the purchase agents of the Department of Defense. Of course, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown also heard this request. Brown instructed his staff to examine the possibilities for carrying out the Israeli request. Assistant to the president, Stu Eisenstat also asked for the list of items in order to personally follow the possibility of increasing Israeli exports to the United States.

Director General of the Finance Ministry Ya'aqov Ne'eman--who accompanied Minister Weizman in his meetings--is convinced that if the United States indeed carries out their good intentions new possibilities will open for the various branches of Israel's civil industry. Ne'eman thinks that the industry should now reorganize in order to meet such a possibility. Therefore, at the beginning of next month, economic envoy David Rothlevy will arrive in Israel in order to attend the meetings scheduled by Director General Ne'eman with the heads of the Ministries of Finance, Industry, Commerce and Tourism and with Israeli manufacturers. [end recording]

Comment on Carter Meeting

TA290527 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 28 Dec TA

[Excerpts] [Begin videotape] [Question] Mr Weizman, was any figure mentioned today during the meeting between you and President Carter?

[Answer] No. The answer is negative, and what I said in the English, I shall translate to you later. Would you like me to say it in Hebrew?

[Question] Please.

[Answer] I presented to the President of the United States, whom I found in good spirits, and who received me and the ambassador of course very nicely, the economic problems in Israel which we are currently trying to deal with and which, with certain help from the United States, we will be able to overcome and reach a situation in which perhaps we may not have to ask the United States [for aid] anymore; namely, we have conducted a kind of tour of the Middle East. He listened very attentively to what I told him and I listened very attentively to what he had to say.

[Question] Was it stated when a U.S. decision will be made, Mr Weizman?

[Answer] I assume next week.

[Question] Did the minister with whom you had conferred mention any figures of financial aid?

[Answer] No, no. We did not mention sums. Of course, behind the scenes and in everyone's mind there was a myriad of figures and problems and data. We mainly presented the processes the State of Israel is currently undergoing and the experience--positive, I think--to heal the market, and the general effect on what is happening in the country. All this, parallel to the peace process in which the United States has a partnership with us, and our fears that as a result of the moves taken by the Cabinet in the last few months--and which were justified--if we do not receive some more foreign aid, this process will be much more difficult for us than with the aid.

[Question] In other words, you estimate that if Israel does not receive the sums it wants from the United States, there might be problems with the peace process?

[Answer] No, no. I do not link the one to the other. They have nothing to do with each other, even though they run parallel. No, I repeat: The process of economic healing would be greatly helped by a more favorable attitude toward what we had presented here.

[Question] Mr Minister, you fell on the Americans almost at the last second, and--whether consciously or not--you are exerting pressure on them to make a certain kind of decision rather than another. Is there understanding in the United States of the fact that you appear all of a sudden and say: We want more?

[Answer] First, I have not appeared all of a sudden. How suddenly is sudden? Obviously this is a question. First of all, as to your specific question, the answer is: yes. There is understanding. Had there been no understanding, I would not have been received. One can, in diplomatic life, be very diplomatic and come and tell you: Don't come.

Besides, when you meet--for instance during the long conversation I had with Mr Vance today--I felt readiness, understanding. Not on everything is there agreement with you--such is life--but certainly if the question is whether there is sympathy toward this visit, the answer is: Yes. They have known for about a week or 10 days already that it was our intention to come, and even though it is between Christmas and New Year, it is a fact that all are working; they did not come to the offices specially for me. The United States has some other problems apart from Israel--there is Afghanistan, Tehran, domestic problems and relations with the wide world. Thus, the offices are not open here for me. However, I am glad we have succeeded in entering the offices for the few hours devoted to us--and quite some time was given us--and express our views and hear their views as well. [end videotape]

Comment on Iran, Afghanistan

TA301018 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 Dec 79 pp 1, 6 TA

[By Ron Ben-Yishay, YEDI'OT AHARONOT correspondent in Washington]

[Excerpts] "I cannot say that I was told that the value of Israel as a strategic asset to the United States has risen in light of the events in Iran and Afghanistan," Minister Weizman said, "but I was impressed that this is the situation. I received this impression during the talk with the U.S. President and secretary of state.

The defense minister thinks that "the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan proves what we had known for long: That the Russians have no inhibitions and they would take advantage of every opportunity to advance their interests." The airlift, through which they transferred about two divisions (at least 25,000 people) to Afghanistan, is not in itself proof of its power to intervene quickly by means of airborne forces.

"Afghanistan shares a border with the Soviet Union, and this was not a mission that was exceptionally difficult," the defense minister believes. However, he agrees that the Soviets have an impressive logistical capability to fly forces and that "they may well transfer quickly and without any difficulties a substantial number of forces to Syria, for example, and therefore it is significant that there are no Russians in Egypt.

As for what could or could not have been done in Iran the defense minister is not prepared to talk. However, he shows an understanding for President Carter's method of operation.

"We, too, have tried to think--as a theoretical exercise--what could have been done," Weizman says, adding "we have reached the conclusion that a military operation of any sort to release the hostages would have been an extremely difficult mission, perhaps even impossible."

KABUL REPORTS BABRAK KARMAL SPEECH 27 DEC

LD282030 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 2240 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Speech to the nation by Afghan leader Babrak Karmal on 27 December: recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Dear long-suffering Muslim brothers of Afghanistan, peace be upon you. Heroic men and women of the homeland.. First of all, before I present to you the policies of the state and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], allow me to express the deepest sympathy, greetings and respect on behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, [PDPA] the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and on my own behalf, Babrak Karmal, for the inordinate sufferings and the blood you have shed because of the imprisonment, (?enforced) migrations, barbaric and inhuman tortures, the martyrdom and killing of (?tens) of thousands of our mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, daughters and sons and children which has taken place under Hafizollah Amin and on the direct instructions of this bloodthirsty butcher. On the other hand [words indistinct] Hafizollah Amin, this trickster and enemy of God, who in the name of God and Islam, in the name of humanity and the nation, in the name of the Khalq and the Khalqis and against the (?orders) of God and Islam, in a most barbaric way this enemy of the homeland broke into pieces the liberating army of Afghanistan at the hand of the domestic and foreign enemies, and sent to prison and the slaughterhouse our best soldiers, heroic officers and youth and our noble and hard-working compatriots in a most tragic manner.

Hafizollah Amin, this agent of the CIA and [word indistinct] spy of American imperialism, this traitor to the unity of the party and government and the people's liberating Sawr Revolution, this [word indistinct] imposter of history who even refused to apply clemency to the late Nur Mohammad Taraki, the dear and noble founding leader of our party, the first secretary general of the PDPA, and the first president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, may his great name live forever, and his sick and (?helpless) wife [words indistinct]; this Amin who made the leadership of Afghanistan the subject of dealings with foreign reaction, who plundered and squandered thousands of millions of Afghanis worth of our national wealth, who humiliated the honor and dignity of brave and courageous Afghanistan--he has been eliminated from the life of our beloved country, Afghanistan, forever, and thanks to the stormy wrath and anger of the people and the nation, he received his punishment at the just revolutionary tribunal of the oppressed people of Afghanistan [words indistinct] for his satanic and devilish deeds.

Much suffering compatriots, now that we are entering, on the basis of the (?united) will of the people of Afghanistan, a new phase of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution, the era of rampage and [words indistinct] of these arrogant traitors to the people and the homeland has come to an end. The national front of our forefathers' homeland under the leadership of the PDPA, while relying on the firm will of the vast masses of the country and the help of the liberating armed forces of Afghanistan, acquired government power in order to defend the great achievements of the great and glorious Sawr Revolution. We firmly believe that our revolution will come out of its enormous present difficulties.

Great heroic and liberating army of Afghanistan: Do not believe the lies and propaganda of the enemies, and with your alertness and sense of sacrifice defend the honor and dignity of your people. Dear tortured and oppressed compatriots: You know that the national and democratic revolution of the people of Afghanistan began on 28 April 1978. The victory of that glorious Sawr Revolution dealt a severe blow at feudalism and reaction in the region and at world imperialism, and brought about a shining dawn for our society and the hard-working people of the homeland. As a result of this, a series of democratic reforms and revolutionary changes took place in political, economic, social and cultural fields for the benefit of the people of Afghanistan. But regrettably, because of the errors and especially the conspiratorial, criminal, antinational, antigovernment and antirevolutionary and anti-[word indistinct] of Hafizollah Amin, it was in many ways directed into dangerously misguided areas in accordance with the wishes of reaction and imperialism.

The new Revolutionary Council of the DRA declares itself the follower and promoter of the noble aspirations of the great Sawr Revolution, and regards it as its primary duty to direct the liberating Sawr Revolution along the right path, and to correct the errors and dangerous mistakes of (?the past).

The basic principles on which the political order of Afghanistan will be founded, and the principles which will be implemented by the party and government of the DRA, on the basis of the formation of a united national front in the homeland under the leadership of the party of the working class and all the toilers of Afghanistan--that is, the PDPA--are as follows: National sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity, genuine democracy, the creation of a democratic system of government and administration, strengthening the foundations of revolutionary and democratic legality in the life of society and the government, the development and expansion [words indistinct], the implementation of national socialism.

The new government of the DRA regards it as its historical and national duty to strengthen and expand the progressive social and political pillars of the DRA, this major gain of the great Sawr Revolution [words indistinct], and bring to its final victory the national, democratic, antifeudalist, anti-imperialist and anticompradorist revolution, and (?in this pursuit) fulfill the following self-evident duties:

1. Announce the release of all the political prisoners who have survived the devastating dagger of the bloodthirsty Harizollah Amin and, when conditions militate, abolish the law on the death penalty;

2. Abolish all antidemocratic and antihuman laws, and ban arbitrary arrest, detention and prosecution, and the search of private homes and censorship of opinions;

3. Respect the sacred principles of Islam, the freedom of conscience, belief and religious rites; protect the order of the family; respect the principle of legitimate ownership and the just [words indistinct] in a manner as to be free of oppressive exploitation, misappropriation, bribery, usury, profiteering and contraband;

4. Restore individual security and social immunity, tranquillity, peace and revolutionary order to the country;

5. Realize healthy conditions for democratic freedoms, including freedom of formation of progressive and patriotic parties and social and popular organizations, freedom of the press, of demonstration, assembly and [words indistinct]; realization of the right to work, education, the realization of the freedom and confidentiality of letters, communications, travel and (?religious) immunity;

6. Give attention to [word indistinct] fundamental system to the benefit of the (?children, schoolchildren, students and intellectuals in the country.

Dear countrymen, whereas the elimination of poverty, disease and economic backwardness, ignorance and illiteracy, unemployment and inequality, and the national and social injustice in Afghanistan requires the creation of an independent national economy and the speeding-up of the pace of economic growth in accordance with scientific plans for social and economic development, including the establishment of independent national industries and the country's industrialization, and raising the living standards of the masses of the people--all of which are the main aims of the great Sawr Revolution--the Government of the DRA will, in the shortest possible time, carry out the following fundamental duties:

1. In domestic policy: implement the stages of the [word indistinct] of land reform; abolish the remnants of the antiquated feudalist relations; put an end to the (?domination) of foreign merchants and agencies of the imperialist monopolies; [words indistinct]; guide, encourage and protect businessmen, small and middle landlords and merchants and national capitalists; fundamentally democratize the political and social life of the government organization; develop and evolve the languages and national cultures of all the nationalities and fraternal ethnic groups of Afghanistan; implement cultural revolution; eliminate the influence and remnants of the old and new colonialism and (?imperialism) in all (?areas).

2. In the field of foreign policy: The government of the DRA will support and follow a principled peace-seeking policy based on the principles of positive and active nonalinment and peaceful coexistence, the policy of defense of peace and detente--that is, the relaxation of tension, [words indistinct] arms and general and complete disarmament, human rights and the liberation movements of the oppressed masses, in the capacity of a loyal member of the United Nations and the nonalined movement; and observe and respect all agreements signed between Afghanistan and the countries of the world.

The DRA will, together with peace-loving forces worldwide, combat war and the warmongers, the old and new colonialism, imperialism and Zionism, [word indistinct] and fascism, apartheid and racism, and will expand and develop its international solidarity with the world system of socialism. The world workers' movements and the [word indistinct] and socialist liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The people and Government of the DRA, while fully observing the treaty of friendship and cooperation of the [word indistinct] of December 1978 with the Soviet Union--this great champion of peace, which is characteristically a guarantee for peace and permanent security in the region--will expand its friendship with that country on a higher level and on a new standard with absolute honesty which stems from our national and progressive Afghan character, and is a manifestation of the independent and patriotic will of the people of Afghanistan [words indistinct] in all its dimensions.

The Government of Afghanistan, while congratulating the national and Islamic, anti-imperialist and antimonarchist revolution of the vast masses of the fraternal people of Iran and [words indistinct] and strengthening the friendship between two friendly countries which have common historical bonds and have in fact not the slightest (?dispute) between them.

The nations of Afghanistan and Pakistan have inseparable bonds of fraternity. The Government of Afghanistan will through friendly talks with the responsible leaders of Pakistan, make every honest and fraternal effort to remove all form of difference and misunderstandings. [Words indistinct] from the viewpoint of principle, our Pashtun and Baluchi brothers should not be deprived of the right to (?determine) their destiny and well-being.

The strong bonds, common destiny and friendly and fraternal relations between the people of Afghanistan and the peace-loving people of India has deep roots in the history of our region. Hence it is emphasized that further expansion and consolidation of Afghan-Indian relations is regarded an important factor for the (?realization) of peace and security in the region.

The people of Afghanistan seek an amicable friendship with the People's Republic of China which is our [word indistinct] neighbor.

While extending its hand of friendship to all countries in appreciation of love for peace, the DRA will develop its fraternal and Islamic relations with the Islamic and Arab countries and their hard-working people, and decisively support the liberation movement of the heroic Palestinian people.

Dear compatriots, the foundation of the DRA's sovereignty rests in the people and belongs to the people; and the political power thereof will be exercised by the people's representatives--that is national and local councils on the basis of a practical and humane, democratic and progressive constitution which will be formulated in the shortest possible time. The election of members to the people's representative council will be based on general, equal, direct, free and [word indistinct] vote. [passage indistinct]

FORMER OFFICIALS CONFESS THEIR MISTAKES ON KABUL RADIO 28 DEC

ID291324 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 0830 GMT 28 Dec 79 ID

[Text] [Announcer] Dear compatriots, moment by moment, members of the former government and party officials are coming forward to the Revolutionary Council presidium of the United People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and are confessing their mistakes, criticizing them, and making criticisms of themselves.

Included among them is Eqbal Waziri, former people's armed forces director general of political affairs, who is personally present and who is giving explanations from the mircophones of Radio Afghanistan.

Accordingly, other persons, such as former Interior Minister Hakim Mohammad Faqir, and 'Ali Shah Piman, general commander of the police, and other similar people will present themselves before the party and the oppressed people of Afghanistan and will be allowed to confess their mistakes over the airwaves of Radio Afghanistan and make public the self-centered rule of Amin and his followers.

Here is Eqbal Waziri, at his own wish, confessing his mistakes:

[Waziri] On 27 December, the Amin regime was uprooted and the new revolutionary government under the leadership of Comrade Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee was established. I, Eqbal Waziri, invite the armed forces of Afghanistan and all the working people to give their complete support to the new revolutionary regime.

One treachery of Hafizollah Amin was to ruthlessly kill Nur Mohammad Taraki, founder of the PDPA, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. Amin killed thousands of innocent people in the country under various pretexts.

The members of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan will not now permit such actions.

[Announcer] These were the explanations of Eqbal Waziri, former people's armed forces director general of political affairs.

AFP: IRAN-BASED REBEL GROUP CONDEMNS KARMAL

NC281332 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT 28 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 28 (AFP)--The Iran-based Afghan opposition group Nasr today condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan yesterday and called newly installed president Babrak Karmal a "pawn" of the Soviet Union.

In a statement to AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, Nasr described Mr. Karmal as a "Marxist extremist of the Parcham Party and another spy for the Soviet Government." It also described the late President Hafizollah Amin as a traitor.

"The USSR has simply changed pawns in order to continue its domination of Afghanistan and continues to send troops and military advisors to bolster the tottering Karmal government," the statement said. Nasr said this intervention will have no effect on the demands of Afghan Muslims who will continue their struggle.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ARMY IN COMPLETE CONTROL

ID281822 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Dec 79 ID

[Text] An announcement by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: We assure all our compatriots that there is total calm in the country. The Afghan freedom-fighting army has total control of the situation. Our noble and oppressed people's [words indistinct] strata, is welcoming with pleasure the elimination of Hafizollah Amin and his predatory followers and their fascist regime, and the seizure of power by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan leadership and the control of the fatherland.

Congratulatory messages are presently arriving addressed to the united Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA, and to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the party, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister Babrak Karmal. The messages that are arriving are also addressed to the entire nation and the freedom-fighting army.

Curfew Imposed

ID281824 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Dec 79 ID

[Text] As there is a curfew on movement from 2300, it is expected of the respected inhabitants of Kabul that they observe military regulations, and do not come out of their houses from 2300 to 0430.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENT ON NEW KARMAL LEADERSHIP

LD282229 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Announcement by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan--PDPA--Central Committee]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In the presence of colleagues and friends, the national, historic announcement of the Central Committee of the PDPA to party partisans and the country's (?oppressed), as well as the salvation speech to Babrak Karmal on behalf of the united Central Committee of the PDPA and the DRA's Revolutionary Council, announced on the one hand the death of the terroristic [words indistinct] of Hafizollah Amin and on the other the release of the people of Afghanistan from the cruelties and oppression of Hafizollah Amin and his followers.

The Afghan people's united Central Committee in its historic announcement (?announced) the speedy realization of its revolutionary (?aim) and the processes of legality in bringing about true democracy, the rights of the people, (?guaranteeing) a secure social life and defending national independence. For the continuation of the great Sawr Revolution and the continuous struggle against reaction and imperialism, members of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat have accepted the new leadership.

Babrak Karmal has been unanimously elected general secretary of the united Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's party and government domestic and external policies have been approved.

Members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, its Political Bureau and the PDPA Secretariat will soon be introduced to friends, PDPA members and to the free people of the country. The arrangements for members of the Central Committee and other guiding authorities of the party are a true example of the unity of the PDPA and the DRA Government that will soon be manifested.

In conclusion, we urge all PDPA members, friends and supporters who are defending the bloodthirsty Amin clique and who have been deceived to confidently and assuredly gather tightly around our united party's Central Committee.

KABUL ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF NEW CABINET 28 DEC

JN281836 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Dec 79 JN

[Text] The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been formed as the highest executive authority in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the following personages:

Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister;
Asadollah Sarwari, deputy prime minister;
Soltan Ali Keshtmand, deputy prime minister and minister of planning;
Col Mohammad Rafia, national defense minister;
Said Mohammad Gulabzoi, minister of the interior;
Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister;
Dr Anahita, education minister;
Abdul Wakil, finance minister;
Sherjan Mazdur Yar, minister of transport;
Faiz Mohammad, minister of borders and tribes;
Mohammad Khan Jalala, minister of trade;

Additional ministers will be announced later. [Words indistinct] soon the domestic and foreign policies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

[Kabul Domestic Service in Dari at 1630 GMT on 28 December carries a similar report in which Babrak Karmal is given the additional title: Commander in Chief of the Army.]

KARMAL'S PARTY PROMISES NEW ELECTIONS 'SOON'

NC281821 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 28 Dec 79 NC

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 28 Dec (AFP)--New Afghan President Babrak Karmal's Democratic People's Party today promised that elections would be held in the country soon, Press Trust of India news agency reported, quoting Kabul radio.

The agency said that all progressive parties, except the one supporting executed former President Hafizollah Amin, would be allowed freedom of political activity including the holding of street demonstrations.

No specific election date was mentioned, the agency said.

The radio announcement virtually leaves out the possibility of Moslem insurgents fighting the Soviet-backed government from participating in the elections, it was believed here.

Kabul radio also broadcast an appeal to army officers to cooperate with the new government which it said would not implement socialism but only pave the way for it by eliminating feudalism. It appealed to the people to surrender arms and to remain peaceful and resume work from tomorrow.

The radio also quoted a message in which Mr. Karmal accused Hafizollah Amin of "intolerable violence and torture." Mr. Karmal appealed to "all sections of the people to support the government and be united in the interest of the country."

REBEL GROUPS URGE ATTACKS ON SOVIETS IN 29 DEC DIRECTIVE

BK291430 Hong Kong AFP in English 1418 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 29 Dec (AFP)--Three Afghan Muslim rebel organisations today issued a directive to Afghan "mujahedden" (volunteers) to "start their armed struggle against the forces of the Soviet Union."

In a joint statement issued by the Ittehad Paiman (United Front) of Afghanistan, the Muslim rebels' organisations fighting a "holy war" against the successive communist Kabul regimes for 20 months have strongly condemned the "Soviet intervention" in the landlocked Central Asian state.

The United Front comprises Harkat-e-Inqilabi (Revolutionary Movement), headed by ex-parliamentarian Meulvi Muhammed Nabi Muhammedi, Jamiat-e Islami Afghanistan headed by Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, and the National Liberation Front headed by Sibghat Ullah Mujaddedi.

Describing the Soviet intervention as a violation of the United Nations Charter, the Afghan opposition parties have asked the Muslim countries to force Moscow to withdraw from Afghanistan.

They asked these countries not to recognize the "illegal" regime of Babrak Karmal. The government, which came to power as a result of direct Soviet intervention, does not represent the masses of Afghanistan, the statement said, adding that armed struggle against all "Soviet puppets" would continue. "We will never succumb to any oppressive policy followed by the anti-Muslim clique in Afghanistan on Soviet orders," the Muslim tribesmen's organisation said.

BBC REPORTS GUERRILLA REACTION TO SOVIET INVASION

TA290644 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Dec 79 TA

[From "correspondent's report"]

[Excerpt] A spokesman for one of the rebel groups in the northwest frontier city of Peshawar in Pakistan has described the coup as another trick by the Soviet Union to impose its rule on Afghanistan. A spokesman for another rebel organization, also in Peshawar, has warned that the Soviet Union will get bogged down in this holy war.

Meanwhile, from Tehran the offices of the Afghan Islamic movement have issued a statement denouncing the coup as a renewed Soviet attempt to dominate Afghanistan.

Reports from Kabul itself say that members of the former President Hafizollah Amin's family were also killed in the coup in which Soviet and Afghan troops battled in the streets of the capital. The new president is reported to have been flown into Kabul shortly before the coup in a Russian supply plane. This report strengthens the impression that the coup was preplanned by Russia.

SOVIET TROOPS GUARDING KEY INSTALLATIONS IN KABUL

BK291001 Hong Kong AFP in English 0910 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 29 Dec (AFP)--Soviet troops were still guarding key installations in the Afghan capital of Kabul today, 48 hours after the coup that killed President Hafizollah Amin and replaced him with Babrak Karmal, considered closer to Moscow, informed diplomatic sources said here.

Quoting reports from Kabul, the sources said armored Soviet personnel carriers had been seen moving in various parts of the city, which continued to block telephone communication with the outside world. But they said there had been no further fighting since Thursday night, shortly after Mr Karmal, a former vice president and deputy prime minister who had been in Eastern Europe, proclaimed himself the new head of state.

Though there was no information available on possible resistance in the countryside, where anti-communist Moslem guerrillas have been fighting a bloody 20-month civil war against successive Marxist administrations, the sources said elements of five Soviet divisions were still poised on the Afghan-Soviet border, ready to intervene if need be.

About 6,000 Soviet troops, backed by tanks, are patrolling the streets of Kabul along with Afghan soldiers, Press Trust of India (PTI) reported, quoting information reaching here from Kabul. The agency said that no firing had, however, been heard since Friday morning.

It quoted informed sources here as saying that there had been some disturbances at Jalalabad, about 150 km (93 miles) from Kabul, on Friday and today. These sources were also quoted as saying that troops loyal to Mr Amin had resisted the coup till the end before the president was captured, put on trial and executed on the early morning of Friday.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that stray bullets hit the outer wall of the Indian Embassy during the coup but none in the mission was hurt.

KARMAL CHAIRS JOINT MEETING; DECISIONS ANNOUNCED

LD291800 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Babrak Karmal chaired the joint meeting of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] which lasted from 1000 to 1300 today.

The meeting discussed the application of the program announced in the two historic and national speeches of Babrak Karmal, which were delivered on behalf of the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government. In accordance with the contents of those speeches, the following decisions were made:

The improvement of the affairs of the Ministries of National Defense and Home Affairs; the release of political prisoners; the publication of a new government journal called "THE TRUTH OF THE SAWR REVOLUTION"; "KABUL NEW TIMES" in English, changing the name of "KABUL TIMES"; the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; the formation of an extraordinary commission to investigate the treachery, barbarism, antihuman and irresponsible crimes of Amin and his followers--imprisonment, house searches and other antihuman activities and irresponsible acts.

Message From Brezhnev

LD291806 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports that Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at 0900 today received His Excellency Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev, USSR ambassador to Kabul, in the prime minister's office.

The USSR ambassador handed Babrak Karmal a message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

Government Announces Calm Prevails

LD291845 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Here is a Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government announcement: We assure all our noble countrymen that total calm prevails throughout the country. The situation is completely under the control of the liberating Afghan Army.

The democratic strata, workers, artisans, intellectuals and officials are welcoming the downfall of the treacherous and murderous fascist Amin and the Aminians' regime and the holding of power in the hands of the fatherland national front under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and are sending messages of good wishes to the united Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government and Babrak Karmal. These messages are coming from the liberating army units of the country, from private and state institutions and establishments, from the tribes and from the different strata of the country, whose number reaches to hundreds and thousands, and it is not possible to make them all public by way of the radio.

The party's guiding authorities and the DRA Government are sincerely thankful for this patriotic and noble approach of the people of the country.

Revolutionary Council Guarantees Rights

ID291947 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Dec 79 ID

[Text] An announcement of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government makes it known that with the downfall of the murderous regime of Amin and his followers, insults to the people, corrupting the public, oppression and cruelty, terrorism and suffocation, imprisonment without reason, life imprisonment, imprisonment at hard labor and cruel executions have been ended.

The DRA Government announces that it will fight with all its might and power against any antidemocratic actions without [word indistinct] and with full alertness.

The Revolutionary Council of the DRA Government insists in this announcement that all subjects of Afghanistan, without any discrimination as to their tribal, racial, linguistic, national and religious beliefs, with assurances can continue to live in their motherland and fatherland--Afghanistan--with security for themselves and their property as individuals and family units and engage in noble social tasks.

AFP: 30 DEC TRAVELERS REPORT ON SITUATION

BK300534 Hong Kong AFP in English 0525 GMT 30 Dec 79 BK

[By Jim Wolf]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 30 Dec (AFP)--The new Afghan revolutionary authorities reopened some lines of communication with the outside world today for the first time since seizing power in a Soviet-engineered coup on Thursday.

Heavily armed Soviet troops, meanwhile, continued to patrol the streets of the Afghan capital, Kabul, according to travelers who reached here on the first flight out last night. The eyewitness accounts said tank-backed Soviet troops, many of them apparently from Central Asia, were guarding key installations throughout the city, automatic rifles at the ready.

Elsewhere, unconfirmed reports spoke of disturbances in the Jalalabad area, about 150 km from Kabul, where anti-communist Moslem guerrillas were said to have destroyed an electric power station, killing five guards.

Although it was still impossible to establish telephone contact, authorities at Kabul's international airport granted landing clearance to at least two flights from New Delhi. The first, a regularly scheduled flight of "Ariana", the Afghan airline, left here shortly after 8 am local time, about 30 minutes behind schedule because of what officials called poor weather over Kabul. The other, an Indian airlines flight delayed since Friday, was scheduled to leave at 1:30 pm local time.

Travelers from Kabul reaching Pakistan were quoted as saying there had been fighting for several hours after the coup Thursday night between Soviet troops and Afghan units loyal to deposed President Hafizollah Amin, who was later executed together with several ranking members of his regime.

The travelers, who reached Pakistan from across the Khyber Pass, said Amin's supporters had clashed with Soviet troops outside the Russian Embassy, on the capital's southern fringe. The Khyber Pass, Afghanistan's land route to the east, was open for traffic leaving the country, but sealed to travelers trying to enter, reports said.

The travelers reaching New Delhi from Kabul said the Soviet troops patrolling the streets were mostly Uzbeks and Turkomen, who have racial and linguistics links with Afghanistan's various tribal groups.

Soviet Troops Reinforce Kabul

BK300558 Hong Kong AFP in English 0554 GMT 30 Dec 79 BK

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 30 Dec (AFP)--Heavily armed Soviet troops were pouring into the Afghan capital of Kabul today from the north to reinforce defenses against a possible attack, informed diplomatic sources said here.

The sources, quoting reports from Kabul, said the Soviets seemed to be in the process of erecting a defensive perimeter around the city, digging in against any assault. The sources said Afghan troops were still apparently confined to barracks, while sporadic firing had been heard in the capital.

There was no reliable information yet available from the countryside where anti-communist Moslem guerrillas have been fighting a bloody 20-month civil war against the successive Afghan Marxist regimes, the sources added.

Witnesses Describe Fighting

NC300753 Paris AFP in English 0747 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Islamabad, 30 Dec (AFP)--Hand-to-hand fighting took place in several Afghan cities and towns after the takeover by new Marxist ruler Babrak Karmal Thursday, Moslem insurgent sources quoting eyewitnesses said today. The sources said more than a dozen Russian Army officials fell casualty in Kabul alone.

They said clashes occurred in rural areas where youths supporting former President Hafizollah Amin fought with Karmal supporters. Mr Amin had encouraged youthful participation in his reorganized Khalqi (People's) Party, and had made military service compulsory for young people.

The sources said tension was high in Qandahar, Nangarhar and Jalalabad Provinces. In Jalalabad city Moslem rebels reportedly burnt down a telephone exchange and destroyed a power house. An unconfirmed report from another source said five guards were killed at the power house.

Mr Karmal has not yet been seen in Kabul, the Moslem sources said, though a speech of his had been repeatedly broadcast by Radio Kabul in the official Pushtu Persian language as well as in Uzbek and Tajik. The sources claimed the speech was recorded in the Soviet Union and broadcast by a "clandestine station" after the coup.

Fighting Near Soviet Border

NC301133 Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Islamabad, 30 Dec (AFP)--Four hundred Islamic Afghan guerrillas and an entire brigade of a 2,000-strong Soviet-Afghan force have been killed in fierce fighting for control of Takhar Province on the Soviet-Afghan border, the newspaper JANG reported today.

Quoting reports reaching Pakistan's border areas, the newspaper said Soviets were encountering anti-communist resistance in the countryside, but the Soviet-backed regime of Babrak Karmal was in control in Kabul, the capital.

The newspaper also reported that an Afghan Army division, equipped with newly-arrived Soviet hardware, had moved into the border province of Badakshan in northeast Afghanistan, which an Islamic rebel group claims to control. The division in its first offensive reportedly regained control of Ishkishim town. Badakhshan Province borders the Soviet Union, China and Pakistan.

Soviet troops have also encircled Afghan Army camps suspected of resisting the Soviet military intervention, the newspaper said.

KARMAL RESPONDS TO BREZHNEV'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

LD301830 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the united CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council and prime minister, has sent the following telegram to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev:

To the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet president.

Dear friend Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, upon my appointment to the party and government posts, I express my deepest and hearty thanks to you, dear friend, and the congratulations of other Soviet leaders and for their fraternal message. The USSR is the toiling Afghan people's great and noninterfering friendly nation.

I am certain that with the fraternal aid of the USSR, and its continuous cooperation, we will succeed in all those previous (?difficulties) that we have inherited, and can and ought to defend the aims of the Sawr Revolution, and with the support of our people will preserve Afghan independence, integrity and national sovereignty.

Receives Congratulations From Vietnam

LD302002 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that upon the appointment of Babrak Karmal as general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council and prime minister, His Excellency Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has sent the following congratulatory telegram:

Upon your appointment as the chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister, I heartily congratulate you on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and on my own behalf.

The great Sawr Revolution has opened a new page for the champion Afghan people regarding their independence, freedom, democracy and social progress. I am certain that under your wise leadership and that of the DRA Revolutionary Council and government the people of Afghanistan will endeavor to the utmost to develop and defend the country at this important phase of the Afghan revolution.

I therefore want to express the total support of the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the national defense and development of the fraternal Afghan people.

May the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between our two countries, as well as friendly cooperation and relations, be strengthened. Wishing you health and further success in accomplishing your sacred duties.

BBC REPORTS DIVISIONS AMONG REBELS

TA301605 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Dec 79 TA

[From "World News"]

[Text] A British television journalist, Nick Downey, who spend nearly 4 months with rebel groups in the eastern Kunar Province of Afghanistan has said they were without leaders and bitterly divided. Speaking on his return to Islamabad, he said the rebels gave little thought to events outside the province and were fighting to retain their feudal system and stop the Kabul government's leftwing reforms, which were considered anti-Islamic. But he said the Afghan Army was reluctant to venture far outside its garrison and relied on artillery, mortars and aircraft to harass the rebels.

MOST WESTERN CORRESPONDENTS TURNED BACK ON ARRIVAL IN KABUL

NC301625 Paris AFP in English 1621 GMT 30 Dec 79 NC

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Dec (AFP)--Burly Afghan airport police, acting under Soviet orders, turned back the bulk of the first Western correspondents to reach here today amid indications of a continuing Soviet military buildup to defend Thursday's Moscow-engineered coup, but a few reporters slipped through.

A massive Russian military presence was obvious from the number of giant Antonov and Ilyushin transport planes visible on the aprons of the international airport alone.

Correspondents estimated that there were scores of transports and possibly hundreds of combat craft, but today's flights in from New Delhi and Frankfurt--the first to be given landing clearance since the (?coup)--taxied past too fast for an accurate count.

Also parked along the runways were hundreds of tanks, armored personnel carriers and scores of helicopter gunships.

One of the few to slip through was Francois Lochon, a French photographer for the Paris-based photo agency, Gamma, who had obtained a visa in France on Friday.

He said the city, which has cut ordinary communications with the outside world, was tense but calm, with heavily armed Soviet troops, many of them patrolling in armored personnel carriers, stationed at all strategic locations.

The massive concentration of military hardware at the airport--which looked like a staging ground for an all-out-war--lent credence to diplomatic reports gathered in Kabul that Soviet troops were continuing to pour into the city.

The reports said Soviet troops were also fanning out into the countryside in a bid to consolidate new President Babrak Karmal's grip on power.

In turning us back at the airport today, an Afghan official, identifying himself as a representative of the Interior Ministry, said the new regime was "unable to guarantee the safety of foreign journalists."

The French photographer, Francois Lochon, who spent about six hours touring the capital before returning to the airport to catch the flight out, said the city was abuzz with troops movements, with tanks rumbling through the streets.

Quoting diplomatic sources in Kabul, he said the coup had apparently been carried out with almost surgical precision after the giant airlift last week that ferried in an estimated 10,000 Soviet personnel. At the height of the airlift last Tuesday and Wednesday, he quoted the sources as saying, a takeoff or landing occurred once every 30 seconds. An entire airborne division of 8,500 men and their equipment had been landed.

Other reports gathered on the spot spoke of an apparent attempt by the Soviets to erect a defensive perimeter around Kabul in a bid to forestall an attack. But details were sketchy and there was no clear sign of any such effort as my flight came in for landing at the airport, which lies on a broad plain between snow-capped peaks.

A diplomat at the airport confirmed there had been heavy fighting at several locations in Kabul that lasted about four hours after the coup Thursday night, that the Soviet Embassy had apparently been damaged, and that Soviet troops had intervened. He said there had been sporadic shooting since, but this, he said, was not unusual in Kabul. Life, he said, was gradually returning to normal.

In expelling us from the landlocked country, the official from the Afghan Interior Ministry said the Revolutionary Council had told him the new government (would "be) too busy" to meet us. "We will announce sometime soon when you can return", he told the two dozen correspondents who had converged here.

AFP: DEFENSE, INTERIOR MINISTRIES TO BE REORGANIZED

BK301736 Hong Kong AFP in English 1729 GMT 30 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 30 Dec (AFP)--The new Afghan Revolutionary Council will reorganize the Defence and Interior Ministries, Radio Kabul monitored here announced today.

The Revolutionary Council Presidium in a meeting under new President Babrak Karmal also decided to appoint a special commission to investigate "excesses" committed by the government of overthrown President Hafizollah Amin, it added.

The radio broadcast a Revolutionary Council communique claiming that the "armed forces were in full control of the situation" in Afghanistan. The radio also announced that the Soviet response to the Afghan request for "political and economic" aid has been "positive". Soviet help was sought to deal with "enemies" interference and aggression.

The Soviet assistance had helped Afghanistan "protect the revolution" of April 1978, it added.

BANGLADESH

GOVERNMENT APPEALS TO U.S. FOR MORE TIME ON IRAN SITUATION

BK291303 Hong Kong AFP in English 1158 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Dacca, 29 Dec (AFP)--Bangladesh has made an "earnest appeal" to the American Government to allow the international community some more time to find out a peaceful and satisfactory solution before consideration of any economic sanction against Iran.

Official sources in Dacca today said Bangladesh "appreciates full the American concern and anxiety for the early release of U.S. diplomatic personnel held in Tehran." The repercussions of the proposed economic sanctions, however, are likely to be far-reaching, the sources said, adding Bangladesh therefore had made a strong appeal to Iran to release the American diplomatic personnel.

Both these appeals, the sources said, have been made by Bangladesh in the larger interests of international peace and security, which could be best promoted through respect of international laws and institutions.

The appeal of Bangladesh, which is a member of the UN Security Council, came on the eve of the Security Council meeting later today to consider an American request for imposing economic sanctions against Iran for holding 50 American Embassy personnel hostage in Tehran since last month.

The Bangladesh ambassador in Iran early this month had a 45-minute talk with the U.S. charge d'affaires and some other hostages in Tehran at the request of the Iranian Foreign Ministry. But no details about the meeting were made public.

INDIA

DELHI REPORTS OFFICIAL REACTION TO EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

BK281621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Dec 79 BK

[Text] India has expressed the hope that no country or external power will take steps which might aggravate the situation in Afghanistan and that normalcy will be restored in that country early. A Foreign Office spokesman in New Delhi said in a statement this evening that consistent with its commitment to nonalinement, India supports the sovereign right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference. He was commenting on developments in Afghanistan since yesterday.

The spokesman said that India's attitude to such a situation is well known. It has always opposed any outside interference in the internal affairs of one country by another. The spokesman added that the Soviet Government has informed the Government of India that Soviet troops have been sent into Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan leadership to enable it to resist external aggression and interference.

According to official sources, the information was conveyed late last night when the Soviet ambassador in New Delhi, Mr Yuriy Vorontsov, called on the foreign secretary, Mr R. D. Sathe. The envoy, who was conveying the information from the Soviet leadership, said a contingent of Soviet troops had been sent in to assist the Afghan authorities. This has been done in terms of the Soviet-Afghan treaty and also under Article 51 of the UN Charter relating to the rights of countries to take measures for self-defense.

Replying to a spate of questions by Indian and foreign newsmen the New Delhi spokesman said India is observing the situation and awaiting fuller reports from the ambassador in Kabul.

Asked whether India supports or opposes the Soviet action, he replied the government is assessing the assertion that Soviet troops were sent in response to a request in terms of their bilateral treaty. If the assertion is correct, there is no violation of the principles of nonalinement, he said. India is always concerned about any military buildup in any part of the world. Any situation which changes the political structure of a society, is significant. Our reaction is being crystallized. He added that there has so far been no formal information to the Government of India from Afghanistan and details of how the latest developments came about are awaited.

The spokesman pointed out that India has very friendly relations with the Soviet Union. It has also taken note of the statement by Mr Karmal, who has taken over as chairman of Afghan Revolutionary Council, that he wishes to have friendly relations with India.

Meanwhile, according to information received in New Delhi there was not much violence in Kabul today. The entire Indian community is safe. Soviet troops have been moving into Afghanistan, including the Kabul area, since Monday. Yesterday's developments took place late in the afternoon. Meanwhile, reports say that Soviet soldiers are patrolling the streets of Kabul and MIG fighters have been flying overhead. Mr Barak Karmal, who took over as the new president after the execution of Mr Hafizollah Amin, has announced a new cabinet. It includes several members imprisoned by the Amin regime. Mr Shah Mohammad Dost, deputy foreign minister in the Amin regime, has been named the new foreign minister. Mr Karmal was vice president and prime minister in the Taraki government. He has also served as Afghanistan's ambassador to Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Parties React

BK291510 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Dec (AFP)--Prime Minister Charan Singh's ruling Lok Dal (People's Party) wants the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops at the earliest from Afghanistan. A statement issued here today by Parimal Kumar Das, convenor of the Dal's Foreign Affairs Committee, expressed "deep concern" over the developments in Afghanistan. It hoped that the Soviet Union would withdraw its troops at the earliest without further complicating the situation and leave the matter to the Afghan people to "settle their own." It said the Dal believed in the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of another country.

Meanwhile the state unit of the Communist Party of India, Marxist-Leninist (CPI-ML) of the pro-Beijing extremists in Maharashtra (capital Bombay) demanded of the Indian Government to immediately scrap the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty signed in 1971. It said in a statement in Bombay that the treaty be scrapped with a view to preventing "the subjugation of India by the Soviets through the treaty much the same way as has happened in Afghanistan,"

Delhi Cites Karmal Statement

BK310330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0245 GMT 31 Dec 79 BK

[Text] In Kabul, the new Afghan chief, Mr Babrak Karmal, has said that extension and consolidation of relations with India is one of the serious and significant factors of peace and security in the region. In a broadcast to the nation yesterday, he welcomed the national, Islamic anti-imperialist and antimonarchist revolution in Iran.

Dr Karmal said his country stood for elimination of all differences with Pakistan and said that his government was for friendship with China.

He claimed his country's friendship treaty with the Soviet Union is a document which guarantees durable peace and security in the region.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER U.S. DECISION TO SUPPLY ARMS TO PAKISTAN

BK301557 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Official sources in New Delhi have received with concern the U.S. decision to speed up delivery of military equipment to Pakistan and consider further military aid in the wake of developments in Afghanistan. India has already made it clear that it is opposed to any outside interference in any country.

Meanwhile, the situation in Kabul and most of the major towns in Afghanistan was reported to be generally quiet but tense. Reports say that heavily armed Soviet troops are patrolling the streets of Kabul and guarding vital installations after the new government took over. The roadblocks are being manned by Afghan policemen.

An agency message just received says that Pakistan will receive from the United States $100 million worth of military aid immediately.

Delhi Cites Carter Brzezinski

BK310321 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0245 GMT 31 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Agency reports say that President Carter has lifted the U.S. ban on supply of arms to Pakistan in the wake of developments in Afghanistan. According to reports from Washington, about $100 million worth of arms supplies will be sent to Pakistan immediately.

In a television interview, President Carter's security adviser, Dr Brzezinski, said that the United States had promised to defend Pakistan in the event of an attack, if asked. He said his administration is considering what additional arms Pakistan might need. Dr Brzezinski added that the Soviet forces in Afghanistan are now running into thousands.

Official sources in Delhi have received with concern the reported U.S. decision to speed up delivery of military equipment to Pakistan and further military aid. India has already made it clear that it is opposed to any outside interference in any country.

More on Brzezinski Remarks

BK310750 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 31 Dec 79 BK

[Text] According to the Voice of America, President Carter's national security adviser has warned Moscow that the United States will intervene directly if Soviet troops violate Pakistan's territory.

AFP CITES PRESS CRITICISM OF U.S. FRENCH AID TO PAKISTAN

BK310438 Hong Kong AFP in English 0425 GMT 31 Dec 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 31 Dec (AFP)--The Indian press today sharply criticized the American resumption of weapon supplies to Pakistan and France's role in supplying uranium to that country.

"Past experience has shown that arms received by Pakistan, under whatever pretext, have always been used against India," unofficial sources said in the newspapers. "India sees no justification in the decision by President (Jimmy) Carter to re-arm Pakistan," the sources said.

In its editorial titled "The French Connection," the TIMES OF INDIA (independent) wrote: "Shocking and ominous is the latest disclosure by the TIME magazine, about the supply of hundreds of tons of uranium to Pakistan, both directly and via Libya, by French-owned and operated mining firms in Niger in West Africa. Both the French and the Libyans have behaved in a most questionable manner. They have gone out of their way to enable Pakistan to build up a staggering stockpile of uranium. It is not a secret that the Libyan president has been financing Pakistan's clandestine nuclear activity. Obviously he hopes to be repaid in kind after the Islamic bomb has been built and tested."

"But why," adds the editorialist, "have the French involved themselves in the malodorous and dangerous venture, regardless of this country's understandable concern over the bomb-building in Pakistan?"

"The matter will have to be taken up when President Valery Giscard d'Estaing visits Delhi in the third week of January," adds the editorialist of THE TIMES OF INDIA. "As it happens, a first cousin of the French president, Mr Jacques Giscard d'Estaing, holds a very high position in the French companies in Niger which have, on their own admission, sold 400 tons of uranium to Pakistan and 258 tons to Libya though the Niger Government's figures are 150 tons for Pakistan and 300 tons for Libya."

200 AFGHAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT SOVIET DELHI EMBASSY

BK310740 Hong Kong AFP in English 0738 GMT 31 Dec 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 31 Dec (AFP)--About 200 Afghan students demonstrated before the Soviet Embassy here this morning protesting against the Russian intervention in Afghanistan.

An Indian photographer and some policemen suffered minor injuries when the students resorted to brief stone-throwing. They also burned a Soviet flag. The students dispersed after handing over a memorandum at the embassy gate.

The memorandum, which condemned Soviet "aggression" against Afghanistan, said "brute force" would not be able to crush the Islamic movement. It called upon the Soviet troops to immediately withdraw from Kabul.

"Stop killing the Islamic people of Afghanistan, otherwise the enmity of the Islamic people spread in the four corners of the world will cost you dear," the demonstrators shouted. They also chanted pro-Islamic Revolution slogans.

Some students belonging to the Delhi unit of the "Akhil Bhartiya Vidhyarti Parishad (All India Students Union), also shouted slogans outside the Russian and American Embassies. They also staged a sit-in outside the U.S. Embassy. The BVP protest outside the U.S. Embassy was against the American decision to supply arms to Pakistan.

In a memorandum pasted on the gates of the USSR Embassy, these students called upon the Russians to leave Afghanistan and condemned their interference in the internal affairs of the country.

MRS GANDHI COMMENTS ON AFGHAN, IRANIAN EVENTS

BK310737 Hong Kong AFP in English 0732 GMT 31 Dec 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 31 Dec (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi said today, commenting on Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, that "other people have also been doing the same thing there earlier."

Speaking to the press at Jaipur, south of Delhi, during electioneering, Mrs Gandhi, however, added that she was against all foreign intervention and "it is unfortunate that such people have been intervening in one way or the other."

Mrs Gandhi, who is making a determined attempt to return to power in the general elections this week, said the whole of Asia was in turmoil and "it is dangerous for India."

Referring to the American Embassy hostages in Tehran, Mrs Gandhi said "it is very bad for making innocent people suffer" [as received] though they might have something against the Americans. At the same time, she added that "I personnally feel that the hunt for the deposed shah is also wrong."

Questions Election Fairness

BK310745 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 31 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Mrs Ghandhi has held bureaucrats and her political opponents responsible for the excesses committed in the family planning programs. Addressing public meetings in Rae Bareli and (Dalma) in Uttar Pradesh, Mrs Gandhi alleged that numerous stories have been spread by the Janata Party and the Lok Dal associating her son with these excesses.

Speaking to newsmen in Jaipur this morning, Mrs Gandhi expressed doubts about free and fair polls in the Lok Sabha elections. She said if the polling is free and fair, her party will certainly return to power.

Addressing a meeting in Ajmer, she accused the Janata Party for its failure to fulfill election promises during its tenure in office. Mrs Gandhi asserted that during her regime the law and order situation was not so bad as it is now.

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER BANGLADESH FIRING

BK291610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The External Affairs Ministry sources in New Delhi are feeling concerned about the large-scale firing from across the Tripura border with Bangladesh and the accompanying negative publicity in Dacca newspapers. There have been reports from Agartola about heavy firing by the Bangladesh Rifles in the Muhari char area.

PAKISTAN

KARACHI: KABUL REGIME EXPRESSES DESIRE TO RESOLVE DIFFERENCES

BK209424 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK

[Text] In Kabul, the Revolutionary Council announced yesterday that the people of Afghanistan are linked with the people of Pakistan with unbreakable ties and the Government of Afghanistan will make sincere efforts to resolve the differences and misunderstandings between the two countries through friendly negotiations with the Pakistan Government.

The council added that the Baluch and the Pakhtoons have the right to determine their own destiny and seek their prosperity.

AGHA SHAHI WILL NOT VISIT KABUL 30 DECEMBER

BK291530 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that in the light of the present events in Afghanistan adviser on foreign affairs Agha Shahi will not visit Kabul now. Mr Agha Shahi was to visit Kabul tomorrow at the invitation of the previous Afghan Government.

HAQ WILL NOT SUPPORT ACTION AGAINST IRAN, WATCHING AFGHANISTAN

BK291750 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Consultative bodies at the federal level relating to various spheres of national life would be appointed very soon. This was stated by the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, while talking to newsmen at Lahore aiport before his departure for Rawalpindi this afternoon. He said these bodies would consist of economists, agriculturists, engineers, educationists, journalists and talented people from other fields. They would advise him on various matters. He said as far as the introduction of a new political system was concerned, it was still under consideration. As soon as he is ready with the plan, it would be announced. However, in this connection he (?has decided) to appoint consultative bodies as a first step.

Replying to a question, he said if the law and order situation is under control, the prices are stable and the journalists are performing their duties in a diligent manner, there is no question of uncertainty.

In reply to another question, he said the censorship issue was being reviewed to enable the journalists to discharge their duties in a responsible manner.

Referring to the recent rise in the prices of oil, the president said the most affected were the developing nations. Pakistan, he added, would have to bear a further foreign exchange spending of 250 million dollars. As far as the price of kerosene oil was concerned, the government was still subsidizing it by 1 rupee and 25 paisa per liter.

About Iran-U.S. relations, the president said Mr Agha Shahi had already made a detail statement. He, however, said it had been made clear to the concerned parties that Pakistan would neither support any action nor would it support the use of force against Iran as well as any other measures which might hurt that country because Pakistan had neighborly relations with Iran.

About the recent developments in Afghanistan, the president said it was a very recent development and a serious situation. He said the government is keeping it under consideration.

GRAVE CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER FOREIGN TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

BK300614 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0115 GMT 30 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan has expressed the gravest concern over developments in Afghanistan. A statement issued by the Pakistan Government in Islamabad last evening says that Pakistan has a consistent history of defending the inalienable rights of the people of each country, big or small, to handle their internal affairs in accordance with their own wishes free from dictation or interference by any external power.

The statement says that the Pakistan Government cannot but regard the recent induction of foreign troops in Afghanistan as a serious violation of the norms of peaceful coexistence and sacrosanct principles of sovereignty of states and noninterference in the internal affairs as enshrined in the UN Charter.

The statement says that in less than 2 years there have been several bloody changes of regimes in Afghanistan. Pakistan's response in each case has been strictly in accordance with the UN Charter. However, the new situation is qualitatively different because the change came about through external military intervention. The Pakistan Government, therefore, views this development with the gravest concern. Its concern is all the more profound since the country which has been subjected to military intervention is an Islamic country, is its immediate neighbor and is a member of the Islamic conference as well as of the nonalined movement.

The people of Afghanistan are passing through of a tragic period in their history and are undergoing great suffering in the process of resolving their internal problems.

The Government of Pakistan hopes that the far-reaching negative consequences of such foreign intervention will be clearly realized and that foreign troops will be removed from Afghanistan forthwith.

KARACHI RADIO CITES BRZEZINSKI REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN

BK310324 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 31 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The U.S. deputy secretary of state, Mr Warren Christopher, has arrived in London to hold talks with America's European allies on the situation in Afghanistan. A meeting of the ministers from Britain, Canada, France, Italy and West Germany is being held in London today to consider their reaction in the wake of events in Afghanistan.

The U.S. national security adviser, Mr Brzezinski, in a television program yesterday described the Soviet action as a serious problem for the international community. He said in the past few hours it has assumed major proportions and constitutes a large-scale aggression. He said President Carter's administration had already contacted many Islamic countries, China and Japan regarding the Afghan situation.

AGHA SHAHI RETURNS FROM IRAN VISIT

BK281518 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, returned to Islamabad this afternoon after a 2-day visit to Iran. During his stay in Tehran, he held talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh. He met with the Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, in Qom and handed him a message from President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Shahi Statement

BK290420 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, has said it is necessary that Iran should receive credible assurances that the United Naltions would be evenhanded and will take fully into account the Iranian side of the case.

In a statement released by the Pakistan Embassy in Tehran, at the conclusion of his 2-day visit to Iran, Mr Agha Shahi suggested a visit to Iran by the UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to better inform himself of the views of the Iranian leaders. The adviser said during his meeting with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni he expressed Pakistan's firm opposition to the use of force against Iran in the present crisis. Mr Agha Shahi said he was greatly enlightened and benefited from the views expressed by Ayatollah Khomeyni on Iran-U.S. differences and had gained more clear appreciation of the just grievances of the Iranian nation which are central to the present crisis. He delivered a letter from President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to the ayatollah in which the president has reiterated the full solidarity of the government and people of Pakistan with the Islamic Revolution of Iran under the supreme guidance of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The adviser said he also expressed Pakistan's firm opposition to the steps taken to freeze Iranian financial assets and affirmed that Pakistan and the Islamic world have a total stake in the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran which they are determined to uphold.

In regard to the Iran-U.S. crisis, the adviser said it is equally important that the international community should address itself to its underlying causes as to its outward manifestations.

Pakistan's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Niaz A. Naik, met the secretary general, Dr Waldheim, yesterday and briefed him on Mr Agha Shahi's visit to Iran and his meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni.

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT TO REESTABLISH TRADE RELATIONS WITH RHODESIA

BK281506 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 28 Dec 79 BK

[Excerpt] The government has decided to reestablish trade relations with Rhodesia. The minister of trade and shipping, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, told the Sri Lanka broadcasting corporation that trade links will have to restored on a fresh basis and that the government is looking into the matter.